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# CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the  
United States Department of Agriculture

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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1926

VOL. NO. 3, SUPPLEMENT NO. 8

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### Time of Issuance and Scope of Coming Crop Reports

On Wednesday, September 8, 11 a. m. (eastern standard time), the department will issue a report on condition and probable production of cotton.

On Friday, September 10, 3 p. m., reports will be released on preliminary production of timothy hay, apricots, and plums; condition of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax, rice, grain sorghums, hay, clover seed, pasture, dry edible beans, lima beans, soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, figs, olives, prunes, almonds, pecans, walnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets, broomcorn, and hops.

On Thursday, September 23, 11 a. m., report on condition and probable production of cotton will be issued.

### Cotton Crop Report for August 1

A United States cotton crop of 15,621,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight) in 1926 is indicated by the August 1 condition of 69.8% of normal on the 48,898,000 acres in cultivation on June 25, as estimated by the department.

The final outturn of the crop will depend on whether the various influences affecting the crop during the remainder of the season are more or less favorable than usual. If developments during the remainder of the season are as unfavorable to the crop as during 1921, 1922, and 1923, a total production of about 14,425,000 bales might be expected on the estimated acreage. On the other hand, if later developments are as favorable to the crop as during 1924 and 1925, a total production of about 17,510,000 bales might be expected.

Production in 1925 was 16,103,679 bales; in 1924, 13,627,936 bales; in 1923, 10,139,671 bales; in 1922, 9,762,069 bales; and in 1921, 7,953,641 bales.

Condition on August 1 in 1925 was 65.6% of normal; in 1924, 67.4%; and for the three years 1921-1923, 64%.

If the percentage of cotton area abandoned during this season should be equal to the average of the past 10 years, the area which would remain to be harvested in the United States this year would be 47,153,000 acres. Upon that acreage the crop of 15,621,000 bales indicated by the August 1 condition would approximate a yield of 158.3 pounds of lint cotton per acre. The yield in 1925 was 167.2 pounds; in 1924, 157.6 pounds; for the five years 1921-1925, 144.2 pounds; and for the 10 years 1916-1925, 153.7 pounds.

#### Condition of Cotton Crop August 1, with Comparisons

State	Area in cultivation June 25, 1926 (preliminary estimate)	Condition				
		Aug. 1, 1926	July 16, 1926	Aug. 1, 1925	Aug. 1, 1924	3-year average Aug. 1, 1921-1923 <sup>1</sup>
		<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Virginia.....	93,000	72	71	75	51	77
North Carolina.....	2,057,000	79	68	75	58	75
South Carolina.....	2,789,000	53	53	62	60	57
Georgia.....	4,028,000	59	61	66	73	53
Florida.....	115,000	74	80	80	75	57
Missouri.....	488,000	77	79	84	72	79
Tennessee.....	1,191,000	70	71	82	69	74
Alabama.....	3,787,000	67	71	74	70	61
Mississippi.....	3,781,000	63	70	81	67	66
Louisiana.....	1,979,000	67	71	69	58	63
Texas.....	18,948,000	73	73	49	66	63
Oklahoma.....	5,160,000	79	78	72	76	63
Arkansas.....	3,967,000	71	72	87	71	71
New Mexico.....	132,000	90	84	75	83	86
Arizona.....	168,000	88	89	92	92	88
California.....	167,000	98	99	90	91	88
All other.....	50,000	78	73	89	74	-----
U. S. total.....	48,898,000	69.8	70.7	65.6	67.4	64.0
Lower California (Old Mexico) <sup>2</sup> .....	130,000	95	102	95	91	-----

<sup>1</sup> Interpolated from July 25 and August 25 reports.

<sup>2</sup> Not included in California figures, nor in United States total.

Notwithstanding the crop's loss of condition from July 16 to August 1, the decline is less than usual, so that the indicated production shows an increase of about 253,000 bales. The improvement in prospects occurred chiefly during the last week of July, and was due largely to the fact that the number of hoppers decreased and the cotton began squaring and blooming much more freely.

Weather conditions and damage caused by the hopper interfered seriously with the setting of early bolls.

In Texas the number of bolls reported as safe averages about the same as the number reported last year and about half the number reported safe at this time two years ago. Outside of Texas the number of bolls reported as safe averaged only about half as many as were reported safe at this time last year. On the other hand, the plants are in most areas larger than they were last year at this time and throughout most of the belt, except in portions of the Piedmont area of South Carolina and adjoining States, the plants were either blooming freely or were showing an increased number of forms on the 1st of August.

Boll weevils are increasing in portions of the Gulf States and Oklahoma, and there is menace of material damage by this insect should rainy weather come during the remainder of the season.

At this time the crop is in a critical stage of its development and fruiting will be materially affected by weather conditions during the next month to six weeks. Almost everywhere throughout the Cotton Belt the crop is reported as being from a week to 10 days late, so that it will need ample time in the fall for maturing.

### Cotton Crop Report as of July 16

A United States cotton crop of 15,368,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight) in 1926 is indicated by the July 16 condition of 70.7% of normal upon the 48,898,000 acres in cultivation on June 25, as estimated by the department.

#### Condition of the Cotton Crops, July 16, with Comparisons

State	Area in cultivation June 25, 1926 (preliminary estimate)	Condition				
		July 16, 1926	June 25, 1925	July 16, 1925	July 16, 1924	Three-year average, July 16, 1921-1923 <sup>1</sup>
		<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Virginia.....	93,000	71	62	76	54	79
North Carolina.....	2,057,000	68	63	77	56	70
South Carolina.....	2,789,000	55	55	71	59	61
Georgia.....	4,028,000	61	70	74	76	56
Florida.....	113,000	80	78	82	76	62
Missouri.....	488,000	79	80	80	65	78
Tennessee.....	1,191,000	71	72	79	68	73
Alabama.....	3,787,000	71	78	78	70	63
Mississippi.....	3,781,000	70	78	83	70	69
Louisiana.....	1,979,000	71	73	76	66	67
Texas.....	18,948,000	73	80	56	69	69
Oklahoma.....	5,160,000	78	78	76	72	69
Arkansas.....	3,967,000	72	79	85	79	74
New Mexico.....	132,000	84	80	82	83	86
Arizona.....	168,000	89	91	94	94	89
California.....	167,000	99	99	92	90	88
All other.....	50,000	73	74	79	70	-----
U. S. total.....	48,898,000	70.7	75.4	70.4	68.5	68.1
Lower California (Old Mexico) <sup>2</sup> .....	135,000	102	95	110	90	-----

<sup>1</sup> Interpolated from June 25 and July 25 reports.

<sup>2</sup> Not included in California figures nor in United States total.

The final outturn of the crop will depend upon whether the various influences affecting the crop during the remainder of the season are more or less favorable than usual. If developments during the remainder of the season are as unfavorable to the crop as during 1921, 1922, and 1923, a total production of about 13,476,000 bales might be expected on the estimated acreage. On the other hand, if later developments are as favorable to the crop as during 1924 and 1925, a total production of about 16,628,000 bales might be expected.

Production in 1925 was 16,103,679 bales; in 1924, 13,627,936 bales; in 1923, 10,139,671 bales; in 1922, 9,762,069 bales; and in 1921, 7,953,641 bales.

Condition on July 16 in 1925 was 70.4% of normal; in 1924, 68.5%; and for the three years, 1921-1923, 68.1%.

If the percentage of cotton area abandonment during this season should be equal to the average of the past 10 years, the area which would remain to be harvested in the United States this year would be 47,153,000 acres. Upon that acreage the crop of 15,368,000 bales indicated by the July 16 condition would approximate a yield of 155.8 pounds of lint cotton per acre. The yield in 1925 was 167.2 pounds; in 1924, 157.6 pounds; for the five years 1921-1925, 144.2 pounds; and for the 10 years, 1916-1925, 153.7 pounds.

The condition of the cotton crop on July 16 represents a decline of 267,000 bales from the forecast based on the condition on June 25.

Nearly all cotton States report recent weather conditions as favorable for plant growth, but as a result of the late start, cool nights, and the loss of the early bloom through the widespread ravages of the cotton hopper much less fruit than usual had set up to July 16. This leaves the crop more exposed than usual to late weevil damage, which may prove a serious menace in a number of States should weather conditions be favorable for the propagation of these insects. The uncertainty of the situation has caused a sharp decline in the reported condition of the crop in the Gulf States. However, there is at present an ample supply of moisture throughout a large portion of the

Cotton Belt, the plants are making rapid growth, and a rapid improvement in prospects might result from weather more favorable for fruiting or for insect control.

It is still too early to calculate the losses to be expected from the boll weevil. On the one hand the rains of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Mississippi have permitted the multiplication of this insect and interfered with its poisoning. On the other hand, throughout the Cotton Belt the weevil emerged from hibernation late and in small numbers, and in some large areas of Tennessee and the Southeast dry weather has lessened the weevil menace.

The weevil is reported to be less numerous than it was last year in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and somewhat more numerous in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, while apparently averaging about the same in Texas and Arkansas.

The hopper has become a real menace to the cotton crop this year throughout all but the northern edge of the belt. It is chiefly responsible for the reduction of the average condition of the crop in the Gulf States. In Texas, hopper damage has extended over 90% of the cotton-growing area, but this insect is now reported to be disappearing from many localities in the southern, central, and eastern districts, and young plants there are beginning to bloom freely.

### Intentions to sow Winter Wheat and Rye

August 1, 1926

**Wheat.**—The farmers of the United States are intending to sow an acreage of winter wheat this fall 14.4% greater than sown last fall, according to reports received about August 1 by the department from about 40,000 farmers. If these intentions are carried out a total area of 45,064,000 acres will be sown. This acreage would be greater than the acreage of any year except the years of 1918, 1920, 1921, and 1922.

Although the acreage reported as intended to be sown is 14.4% greater than the revised estimate of the area actually sown last fall it is only about 4% greater than the area which farmers intended to sow last fall and which they probably would have sown if weather conditions had permitted. Present intentions are above intentions as reported a year ago in most regions, except in the drought-stricken area of South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana. Last year farmers in the United States intended to increase sowings 9.7% over 1924. Actual sowings were 0.3% less than sowings in 1924. In both 1923 and 1924 the reported intentions agreed within 3% with the December reports on the acreage sown.

This report is not a forecast of the acreage that will be planted, but merely a statement of farmers' intentions as of August 1. It is published in order that growers may modify their plans if a change appears desirable. A departure of actual sowings this season from present intentions is to be expected if weather conditions should prove unusual, or if there is any material change in the price outlook. Intended plantings may also be affected by this report.

### Fall Sowings Winter Wheat, 1909-1925, and Intentions for Fall of 1926

[000 omitted]

State	Average acreage sown in fall 1909-1913	Average acreage sown in fall 1914-1918	Average acreage sown in fall 1919-1923	Acreage sown in fall of 1924	Acreage sown in fall of 1925 <sup>1</sup>	Acreage intended to be sown fall of 1926
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Pennsylvania.....	1,329	1,448	1,319	1,159	1,217	1,229
Ohio.....	2,167	2,235	2,484	2,070	1,875	2,288
Indiana.....	2,385	2,486	2,108	1,973	1,774	2,377
Illinois.....	2,555	2,774	3,077	2,269	2,115	2,686
Michigan.....	954	917	961	830	978	1,017
Iowa.....	382	575	563	424	382	554
Missouri.....	2,412	3,078	2,876	1,752	1,381	2,210
Nebraska.....	3,171	3,296	3,679	3,078	3,096	3,344
Kansas.....	7,236	9,409	11,201	10,740	11,492	11,952
Maryland.....	619	695	593	528	554	570
Virginia.....	778	1,165	831	643	694	750
Texas.....	848	1,879	1,769	1,780	1,839	2,115
Oklahoma.....	1,918	3,660	3,851	4,016	4,257	4,768
Montana.....	391	826	709	650	488	512
Colorado.....	213	653	1,459	1,337	1,404	1,516
Idaho.....	342	383	458	478	437	524
Washington.....	1,040	956	1,483	1,240	923	1,348
Oregon.....	608	658	858	1,600	898	952
All other.....	4,246	5,836	4,355	3,528	3,569	4,321
United States.....	33,594	42,929	44,634	39,495	39,373	45,039

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

### Intended Sowings, Winter Wheat, Fall 1926

[Expressed as percentage of estimated actual sowings in years shown below]

State	As per cent of fall sowings, 1909-1913	As per cent of fall sowings, 1914-1918	As per cent of fall sowings, 1919-1923	As per cent of fall sowings, 1924	As per cent of fall sowings, 1925
Pennsylvania.....	92	85	93	106	101
Ohio.....	106	102	92	110	122
Indiana.....	100	96	113	120	134
Illinois.....	105	97	87	118	127
Michigan.....	107	111	106	122	104
Iowa.....	145	96	98	131	145
Missouri.....	92	72	77	126	160
Nebraska.....	106	102	91	109	108
Kansas.....	165	127	107	111	161
Maryland.....	93	83	97	169	104
Virginia.....	96	64	90	117	108
Texas.....	249	113	120	119	115
Oklahoma.....	249	130	124	119	112
Montana.....	131	62	72	79	105
Colorado.....	712	232	104	113	108
Idaho.....	153	137	114	110	120
Washington.....	130	141	91	109	146
Oregon.....	157	145	111	95	106
All other.....	102	74	99	122	121
United States.....	134.1	104.9	100.9	114.0	114.4

The area which farmers intend to sow this fall is 34% greater than the prewar (1909-1913) average annual fall sowing of 33,594,000 acres; it is about 5% more than the average annual fall sowing of 42,929,000 acres during the years 1914-1918; and about 1% more than the average annual fall sowing of 44,634,000 acres for the years 1919-1923.

The average annual abandonment of winter-wheat acreage for the past 10 years has been 12.8%; the reduction in acreage due to abandonment ranging from 2% to 29%. If the average annual abandonment should occur this winter, it would leave from the intended sowings about 39,274,000 acres to be harvested next summer, compared with 36,700,000 acres of winter wheat left for harvest this year, an increase of 7%.

Various factors account for the intended increase in the acreage to be sown to winter wheat. In many States returns from winter wheat were relatively high compared with those from competing crops in both 1924 and 1925. In northern Missouri and neighboring sections of Kansas and Iowa, and in a large area east of the Mississippi River the increase is in part due to the fact that last fall wet weather followed by early freezes prevented many farmers from sowing their usual acreage. In the northern and eastern States many farmers are also planning to seed an increased acreage of grass with winter grain this fall because during the last two seasons much of the area of grass seeded with spring grain failed on account of drought. In some States where winter wheat can be pastured the present acute shortage of pasturage may account to some extent for the intentions to increase the seeding of wheat this fall. In the western portion of the Great Plains wheat territory some of the intended increase this season will be on newly broken land. In the Pacific Coast States dry weather restricted the sowing of wheat last fall and the planting of the intended acreage is largely dependent on moisture conditions at planting time.

**Rye.**—An increase of 17.4% in the acreage intended to be sown to rye over the area sown last year is reported by farmers on August 1. The reported increases are moderate in the more important rye States; 5% in North Dakota and from 10% to 12% in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Last year, however, intentions in the ten important rye States were about 38% above the actual area sown. This was due in large part to adverse weather in the fall. Two years ago intentions in these States were about 3% above the actual area sown; three years ago they were about 1% below. The acreage of rye for harvest in 1926 was 3,601,000 acres, compared with 4,088,000 acres in 1925 and a five-year average from 1920-1924 of 4,960,000 acres. The value of rye for fall and winter pasture and as a nurse crop for seeding grass and clover, the improved price during recent months, and the heavy reduction in acreage for several years past, are factors favoring the sowing of an increased area this fall.

The price of unwashed wool to producers was 31.9 cents per pound on July 15 as an average for the United States. This is the lowest price on July 15 since 1921, when the price of 15 cents was nominal, at about the lowest point of the "deflation." Last year on July 15, the price was 39.4 cents per pound.

**Tobacco Summary for August 1**

The outlook for tobacco production in 1926, while still below the average for the past five years, is better than it was one month ago. The average condition on August 1 was 75% of normal, or more than 4 points below the 10-year average for that date. The indicated total production, based on August 1 conditions, is 1,202,884,000 pounds, compared with 1,139,251,000 pounds indicated on July 1.

The States important in the production of cigar leaf all show improvement. In the Connecticut Valley, 77% condition is reported for sun-grown and 79% for shade. An increase of more than 5,000,000 pounds in production compared with the outlook on July 1 is indicated.

Conditions in Pennsylvania are 86%, the same as the 10-year average, which is a slight improvement over last month. Hail damage occurred in Lancaster County during the month.

Severe drought conditions in the Wisconsin northern district were relieved by rains late in July. A condition of 79% is reported for this section. In the southern district of Wisconsin the condition is 90%. The State average is 85%, compared with 86%, the 10-year average.

In the Miami Valley the condition is reported at approximately 70% of normal compared with 86% last year. A late season and poor stand have lowered conditions.

In the principal Bright flue-cured sections moderate gains are shown. North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia have prospective production of this class amounting to about 400,000,000 pounds, compared with about 382,000,000 pounds indicated by July 1 conditions and 493,000,000 pounds produced in the same territory in 1925. The Georgia and Florida crops are already being sold, and the quality and price are reported much more satisfactory than last year. Improvement in the crop since July is noted in South Carolina. In North Carolina tobacco received a setback late in July, but conditions improved around the close of the month.

Maryland Export shows some improvement over a month ago, due to gains in July. The condition figure is 83%, compared with 79%, the 10-year average. Tobacco worms are reported unusually bad in Prince Georges County.

**CONDITION REPORT BY TYPES**

While it is too early to forecast production by types in States where several types are grown, the following condition figures are given:

**Burley.**—The average condition over the whole district on August 1 was 76.4% of normal. The condition of this type in Kentucky was reported as 77%, compared with 76% on August 1, 1925, and 81.7%, the five-year average. In Tennessee, where Burley is undergoing expansion, a condition of 75% was reported, compared with 58%, a year ago, and 77.2%, the five-year average.

**One Sucker.**—A general average of 71.5% is reported. The averages in Kentucky and Tennessee are 74% and 73%, respectively, compared with 73% and 67% last year, and 70.6% and 70.4%, the five-year averages. A condition of 47% in the Dark counties of Indiana is responsible for lowering the general average for this type.

**Green River.**—The Owensboro district shows an average of 66%, compared with 82% last year, and 70.6%, the five-year average.

**Henderson Stemming.**—The Henderson district, comprising both air-cured and fire-cured types, shows 61%; 1925, 71%; five-year average, 74.4%.

**Paducah.**—The averages for Kentucky and Tennessee are 65% and 68% respectively, with a general average of 65.6%, compared with 83% for Kentucky and 70% in Tennessee one year ago. The five-year average for this type is about 73%.

**Clarksville and Hopkinsville.**—The conditions in the eastern dark-fired district are decidedly better than in the western (Paducah) area; 85% for Kentucky and 83% for Tennessee are reported, compared with 79% and 78% respectively, on August 1, 1925. The five-year averages for the Kentucky and Tennessee portions of the eastern district are 69% and 73.6%, respectively.

**Virginia Dark** shows 71%, compared with a figure between 50% and 51% last year and 66.3%, the five-year average.

**Virginia Sun-cured.**—A condition of 86% is shown, compared with 47% a year ago and 64%, the five-year average.

The uncertainties of tobacco production were well illustrated by Virginia Dark and Sun-cured last year. On August 1, 1925, a condition of 50% to 51% was reported for Dark and 47% for Sun. By the close of the season, however, both had made such a recovery as to make them unusually profitable.

**General Crop Conditions August 1, by States and Crops**

The composite condition of all crops in the United States on August 1 was 95.8. This indicates that crops were 4.2% below their 10-year average condition on that date. This composite condition is 2.2 above the corresponding composite on July 1 and 3.8 lower than the composite of per acre yields last year. This year's total acreage in 21 cultivated crops is about 2% above that harvested last year. The 10-year average condition (not normal) is the base, 100.

**By States**

State or crop	Percentage		State or crop	Percentage		State or crop	Percentage	
	Aug. 1	Change from July 1		Aug. 1	Change from July 1		Aug. 1	Change from July 1
Me.....	92.2	+1.9	N. Dak.....	76.5	+1.5	La.....	98.3	+3.9
N. H.....	80.9	+2.0	S. Dak.....	54.0	-10.0	Okla.....	121.7	+14.1
Vt.....	95.2	+7.3	Nebr.....	71.8	-14.3	Tex.....	120.4	+8.0
Mass.....	93.4	+4.3	Kans.....	94.6	+2.8	Mont.....	96.5	+3.7
R. I.....	94.5	+4.6	Del.....	105.1	+5.1	Idaho.....	97.2	+2.8
Conn.....	90.9	+9.3	Md.....	104.6	+12.9	Wyo.....	99.6	+2.4
N. Y.....	95.7	+3.4	Va.....	97.3	+8.9	Colo.....	104.3	+1.0
N. J.....	105.4	+7.6	W. Va.....	91.7	+4.0	N. Mex.....	113.1	+2.1
Pa.....	95.2	+7.3	N. C.....	95.1	+7.4	Ariz.....	98.4	-2.8
Ohio.....	102.9	+10.6	S. C.....	84.5	+1.1	Utah.....	92.1	-5.2
Ind.....	106.5	+6.7	Ga.....	96.3	-1.8	Nev.....	92.6	-0.7
Ill.....	91.1	+1.9	Fla.....	100.4	-2.4	Wash.....	104.4	+4.0
Mich.....	96.5	+4.9	Ky.....	100.0	+3.9	Oreg.....	100.1	+1.6
Wis.....	92.9	+1.9	Tenn.....	99.1	-1.2	Calif.....	102.3	+0.2
Minn.....	82.9	+3.5	Ala.....	102.3	-5.0	U. S.....	95.8	+2.2
Iowa.....	84.5	-6.1	Miss.....	97.3	-4.5			
Mo.....	94.0	+0.2	Ark.....	97.3	-2.2			

**By Crops**

Corn.....	90.1	-2.5	Beans, dry.....	100.0	+1.5	Prunes <sup>1</sup> .....	82.6	+1.7
Winter wheat <sup>2</sup> .....	117.1	+17.2	Peanuts.....	94.2	+4.6	Plums <sup>1</sup> .....	116.6	-2.7
Spring wheat.....	84.9	+8.1	Apples.....	127.5	+7.3	Almonds <sup>1</sup> .....	132.2	-3.2
Oats.....	88.8	-0.7	Peaches.....	128.7	+5.3	Walnuts <sup>1</sup> .....	63.8	-1.4
Barley.....	87.8	+1.0	Pears.....	123.2	+2.8	Potatoes, Ir.....	97.8	+4.2
Rye <sup>2</sup> .....	83.5	+3.3	Grapes.....	98.8	+0.3	Potatoes, Sw.....	93.1	+6.5
Buckwheat.....	91.3	-1.3	Oranges <sup>3</sup> .....	107.8	+4.9	Tobacco.....	94.7	+5.8
Flax.....	87.3	+0.4	Grapefruit <sup>4</sup> .....	103.5	+2.1	Sugar cane <sup>5</sup> .....	75.9	-4.1
Rice.....	99.7	+2.3	Lemons <sup>4</sup> .....	119.5	+2.9	Sugar beets.....	99.1	-1.2
Grain sorghums.....	113.7	+12.1	Apricots <sup>1</sup> .....	97.7	+0.6	Sorg. (sirup).....	94.6	+4.3
Cotton.....	103.7	+1.6	Cherries <sup>6</sup> .....	97.6	-1.1	Broomcorn.....	116.4	+9.3
All hay.....	82.9	-0.4	Figs <sup>1</sup> .....	98.9	+0.4	Hops.....	100.9	-0.3
Pasture.....	87.0	-1.6	Olives <sup>1</sup> .....	81.7	+1.9	Average all.....	95.8	+2.2

<sup>1</sup> California. <sup>2</sup> Yield per acre. <sup>3</sup> California and Florida. <sup>4</sup> Florida. <sup>5</sup> Louisiana. <sup>6</sup> Production in California only.

The total production of important products forecast this year compared with harvested production last year is estimated as follows: Corn 88.7%, wheat 125.9%, oats 86.7%, barley 87.9%, rye 86.2%, buckwheat 97.2%, flax 86.8%, rice 118.1%, grain sorghums 143.9%, cotton 96.9%, tame hay 89.9%, beans 97.9%, peanuts 93.9%, apples 127.5%, peaches 136.5%, pears 126.8%, white potatoes 105%, sweet potatoes 117%, tobacco 87.5%, sugar beets 90.5%, sorghum (sirup) 117.6%, broomcorn 132.8%, hops 88.5%.

**Durum and Hard Spring Wheat Condition, August 1, in Four Leading Durum States**

**Condition August 1**

State	Durum wheat		Other spring wheat	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Minnesota.....	78	76	70	67
North Dakota.....	86	57	69	53
South Dakota.....	79	37	67	23
Montana.....	72	68	62	65
Total, 4 States.....	83.8	54.5	67.3	55.8
All States.....			71.1	62.2

Summary of Acreage, Condition, Production, and Yield of Important Crops

Crop	Acreage, 1926		Condition (100=normal)			Production (in millions)						Yield per acre		
	Per cent of 1925	Total	10-year average Aug. 1	1926			1921-1925 average	1925, December estimate	1926 indications <sup>1</sup>		1921-1925 average	1925, December estimate	1926, Aug. 1 indication	
				July 1	Aug. 1	From July 1 condition			From Aug. 1 condition					
Wheat:	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bus.</i>	<i>Bus.</i>	<i>Bus.</i>	<i>Bus.</i>	<i>Bus.</i>	<i>Bus.</i>	<i>Bus.</i>	<i>Bus.</i>	
Winter	118.7	2,367,900,000	77.4	77.4	77.4	549	396	568	626	14.3	12.8	17.1	17.1	
Spring	99.8	20,884,000	70.9	64.8	60.2	253	271	200	213	12.9	12.9	10.2	10.2	
All	111.1	2,577,884,000	73.6	73.6	73.6	802	666	767	839	13.8	12.9	14.6	14.6	
Corn	99.4	101,074,000	80.5	77.9	72.5	2,849	2,905	2,661	2,577	27.7	28.6	25.5	25.5	
Oats	101.0	45,945,000	80.4	74.5	71.4	1,327	1,512	1,334	1,311	30.8	33.2	28.5	28.5	
Barley	107.5	8,842,000	79.5	73.3	69.8	186	217	151	191	24.7	26.4	21.6	21.6	
Rye	88.2	3,601,000	66.7	66.7	66.7	68.2	48.6	39.7	41.9	13.9	11.9	11.6	11.6	
Buckwheat	104.2	803,000	88.5	84.2	80.8	14.1	14.5		14.1	19.1	18.9	17.6	17.6	
Potatoes:														
White	102.1	3,262,000	80.6	81.4	78.8	396	326	334	346	106.9	103.9	107.9	107.9	
Sweet	106.9	832,000	81.7	73.7	76.1	84.5	62.5	68.3	73.1	60.9	80.3	87.9	87.9	
Flax	94.3	2,842,000	74.7	73.9	65.2	17.3	22.0	19.9	19.1	8.3	7.3	6.7	6.7	
Rice	112.1	1,018,000	86.5	86.7	86.2	36.0	34.3	39.6	40.5	38.9	37.7	39.8	39.8	
Beans	111.4	1,754,000	81.5	84.5	81.5	14.6	19.5	18.6	19.0	11.5	12.4	10.8	10.8	
Grain sorghums	105.7	4,395,000	76.0	84.4	86.4	92.4	71.0	94.2	102.2	19.7	17.2	23.3	23.3	
Peaches			57.8	73.3	74.4	46.9	46.6	61.7	63.6					
Pears			69.7	73.7	74.8	17.7	19.8	24.6	25.1					
Apples, total			57.4	73.1	73.2	170	172	208	219					
Apples, commercial				74.7	74.9		<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>				
						30.1	33.0	37.5	39.6					
						<i>Bales</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>		
						11.5	16.1	15.6	15.6	144.2	167.2	158.3		
Cotton	101.7	448,898,000		75.4	69.8		<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>					
							1,374	1,139	1,233	762.1	782.2	725.5		
Tobacco	94.4	1,658,000	79.2	73.1	75.0	1,250	1,374	1,233	1,233	669.9	703.8	694.1		
Peanuts	95.6	939,090	81.4	75.3	76.7	711	694	624	632	1,215	1,404	1,518		
Beans	102.2	20,800	86.4	90.2	87.2	26.6	23.6	25.4	25.3					
Hay:						<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>		
Tame	69.4	59,080,000		71.9	73.6	90.5	86.7	77.8	77.9	1.50	1.46	1.32		
Wild				61.1	56.0	15.3	13.0			1.09	.88			
All			85.6	70.3	71.0	105.8	69.8			1.49	1.35			
Timothy			84.9	68.9	75.3	12.9	9.7			1.22	1.05			
Clover				66.8	67.9	11.7	11.2			1.40	1.35			
Mixed clover and timothy				69.9	76.0	22.1	21.3			1.36	1.27			
Alfalfa			84.8	79.0	76.4	26.0	28.9			2.58	2.61			
Grapes			82.4	83.9	81.4	2.01	1.97	2.44	2.44					
Broomcorn <sup>6</sup>	138.7	294,000	73.0	84.6	85.0	53.0	29.9	53.2	55.4	312.2	283.2	377.7		
Sugar beets	97.9	764,000	86.1	86.3	85.3	7.0	7.4	6.7	6.7	10.05	11.37	8.71		
Sorghum for sirup	103.2	389,000	79.5	75.7	75.2	33.2	25.5	29.2	30.0	78.7	67.6	77.0		

<sup>1</sup> Indications of total production shown are computed from the estimated acreage multiplied by the yield per acre indicated by conditions on the date stated. The final output may be higher or lower than present conditions indicate according as future developments prove more or less favorable to the crop than usual.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.  
<sup>3</sup> Preliminary estimate.  
<sup>4</sup> Acreage in cultivation, June, 25.  
<sup>5</sup> 4-year average, 1922-1925.  
<sup>6</sup> Production in thousands, not millions, and yield in pounds.

NOTE.—Cooperation in crop reporting is maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture with the State boards of agriculture, or other State agencies as the case may be, of many States, thus improving the accuracy of the reports and avoiding the confusion of a duplication of reports. Cooperation exists in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Montana, Colorado, Utah, and California.

Comments to Accompany Crop Report as of August 1

A general improvement in prospects for nearly all crops except corn, oats, and hay occurred during July, chiefly as a result of a somewhat better moisture conditions in the latter part of the month. On August 1 the composite condition of all crops was 4.2% below the 10-year average condition of crops on that date. This represents an improvement of 2.2% since July 1. When allowance is made for the upward trend in the yield per acre of several important crops, the present outlook is for yields 2.8% below the average during the last 10 years.

Corn.—The condition of the corn crop on August 1 was 72.5%, which is much below the 10-year average of 80.5%. The present condition indicates a crop of 2,576,936,000 bushels, which would be 328,000,000 bushels, or about 12%, below the crop of last year, and 272,000,000 bushels below the average during the five years 1921-1925.

The present forecast of the corn crop is 84,000,000 bushels less than the forecast of July 1. The decline resulted from drought, high temperatures, and hot winds in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and the Dakotas, where prospects declined by 166,000,000 bushels. The greatest decline occurred in Nebraska, where prospective production decreased 76,000,000 bushels during July. Small declines also took place in a number of southern and western States. Elsewhere corn prospects have improved because of beneficial rains in the latter part of July. The greatest improvement took place in Texas and Oklahoma, where the August 1 indication is 50,000,000 bushels greater than on July 1.

Winter wheat.—The preliminary estimate of the production of winter wheat is 626,482,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 396,000,000 bushels and the average of 549,000,000 bushels for the five-year period 1921-1925.

The size of the production of this year is due partly to an increase of 18.7% in the acreage over 1925 and partly to the high average yield of 17.1 bushels per acre. This yield has not been equaled since 1914. It compares with 12.8 bushels for the winter wheat crop of 1925 and the five-year average of 14.3 bushels. In practically all States the estimated yield has exceeded the yield indicated by the condition a month ago. The grain filled well in spite of dry weather because of cool temperatures during time of maturity. Threshing returns are generally exceeding yields expected at time of harvest.

The quality of winter wheat is higher than for many years. It is reported as 94.5% of a high medium grade, compared with 90.4% last year and a 10-year average of 89.9%.

Spring wheat.—A spring wheat production of 212,719,000 bushels is indicated by the condition of 60.2%, a gain of 13,000,000 bushels over the July 1 indication. Of the spring wheat total, a Durum crop of 48,459,000 bushels is indicated for Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. In spite of an increase in Durum acreage this year of 15% above that of last year, the effects of drought have so limited the production that it is much below the 68,000,000 bushels of last year and the five-year average of 66,000,000 bushels.

Winter and spring wheat combined make a total wheat crop of 839,201,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 663,000,000 bushels and a five-year average of 802,000,000 bushels.

Oats.—The indicated oat crop of 1,311,159,000 bushels is nearly as large as the five-year average crop of 1,327,000,000 bushels but much below the large production of 1,512,000,000 bushels last year. The crop this year has contended in various areas with drought, hot winds, late sowing, and rust, and present reports indicate a yield of only 28.5 bushels per acre.

(Continued at bottom of next page)

Estimated Crop Conditions August 1, 1926, with Comparisons

Table with columns for State, Crop (Corn, Oats, Barley), Condition Aug. 1, Production, Stocks on farms, and 1926 forecast. Includes rows for 48 states and United States totals.

1 Yield per acre.

(Continued from page 237)

This would be the second lowest yield in 15 years. On account of the failure of grain to mature in some sections, an unusual proportion of the crop has been harvested for hay. Short straw is commonly reported. The stocks of oats on farms on August 1 amounted to 109,933,000 bushels, an unusually large quantity made possible by the large crop of last year.

Barley.—The condition of barley, 69.8%, is the lowest August condition reported since 1911. The Minnesota condition is 8 points below the 10-year average, North Dakota 19 points, and South Dakota 48 points.

Rye.—The preliminary estimate of rye production at 41,870,000 bushels compares with last year's crop of 48,612,000 bushels and with 68,153,000 bushels for the five-year average from 1921-1925. The estimated average yield of 11.6 bushels per acre is the lowest recorded in the last 22 years, and is due mainly to drought in the important rye-producing areas of the Dakotas.

Flaxseed.—The condition of flax on August 1 was 65.2% of normal, compared with 73% on July 1. This indicates a crop of about 19,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 22,000,000 bushels and the five-year average less than 18,000,000 bushels.







Estimated Crop Conditions August 1, 1926, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Grain sorghums					Beans					Rice					Peanuts				
	Condition Aug. 1		Production			Condition Aug. 1		Production			Condition Aug. 1		Production			Condition Aug. 1		Production		
	10-yr. aver.	1926	1925, subject to final revision in December		1926 forecast from condition	10-yr. aver.	1926	1925, subject to final revision in December		1926 forecast from condition	10-yr. aver.	1926	1925, subject to final revision in December		1926 forecast from condition	10-yr. aver.	1926	1925, subject to final revision in December		1926 forecast from condition
			July 1	Aug. 1				July 1	Aug. 1				July 1	Aug. 1				July 1	Aug. 1	
P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	
Maine					85	76	56	50	52											
Vermont						70	44	46	48											
New York					86	74	1,426	1,605	1,594											
Michigan					83	74	8,289	5,693	6,134											
Wisconsin					85	85	132	126	124											
Minnesota					88	78	104	80	81											
Iowa	91	82	162	235	230															
Missouri	84	78	855	1,140	1,112						85	300	539	595						
Nebraska	84	60	300	514	367															
Kansas	77	74	18,590	21,021	19,943															
Virginia															81	78	131,100	107,640	109,793	
North Carolina															79	79	223,400	260,640	213,774	
South Carolina															81	64	6,020	6,792	7,904	
Georgia											79	69	80	105	100	83	70	132,054	125,356	127,050
Florida											78	77	51	63	72	80	82	24,600	25,397	23,985
Tennessee																82	78	16,300	15,600	15,600
Alabama																84	74	100,860	75,735	74,725
Mississippi																81	73	8,330	7,767	7,767
Arkansas											78	73	18	16	18	81	76	4,960	6,349	6,888
Louisiana											88	87	8,039	7,688	8,176	81	76	4,960	6,349	6,888
Oklahoma	76	88	14,216	21,400	22,419						86	84	14,985	16,881	17,146	79	76	5,700	4,615	5,320
Texas	74	92	30,875	42,554	50,994											77	86	4,900	5,051	6,054
Montana						80	75	500	535	518						74	88	35,855	43,168	53,108
Idaho						89	88	1,584	1,307	1,273										
Wyoming						83	88	150	192	198										
Colorado	79	84	600	743	766	82	86	2,240	2,755	2,724										
New Mexico	79	90	1,800	2,351	2,272	73	89	399	1,196	1,231										
Arizona	90	87	660	1,118	1,066	87	89	40	65	64										
California	89	88	2,992	3,101	3,041	79	90	4,570	5,029	4,941	89	90	4,738	8,463	8,370					
United States	76.0	86.4	71,050	94,177	102,210	81.5	81.5	19,534	18,589	18,987	86.5	86.2	34,259	39,633	40,543	81.4	76.7	694,075	624,110	651,768

**Tobacco.**—Tobacco conditions improved during July. On July 1 the condition of the crop was 73.1% of normal, compared with 82.2%, the 10-year average for that date. On August 1 the condition was 75%, compared with 79.2%, the 10-year average. This improvement represents an increase in prospective production of roughly 64,000,000 pounds, the total indicated production based on August 1 conditions being 1,202,884,000 pounds.

In the northern district of Wisconsin late rains have improved conditions, where the drought had been severe, and also in the Connecticut Valley, Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Despite hail damage in Lancaster County, the Pennsylvania crop in general promises well.

**Sugar cane.**—The crop as a whole declined slightly in condition during July and fell off rather sharply in Louisiana where the decline amounted to 5%. In this State condition is very unpromising at this time due to an unsatisfactory stand and the presence of mosaic disease, root rot, sugar cane moth borer, etc. The cane also is nearly five weeks late and undersized. The outlook is now for a crop of less than 132,000 short tons of sugar cane.

**Sugar beets.**—The sugar beet crop in the United States has declined slightly during July and stood at 85.3% of normal on August 1, against 86.3% on July 1 of this year and a 10-year average July condition of 86%. The condition figure is higher in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Idaho, and Colorado and lower in Nebraska and Utah. In Utah condition fell off 26 points in July, due to the ravages of the leaf hopper or white fly. The condition of the crop as a whole on August 1 indicates an average yield per acre of 8.71 short tons, against 11.37 short tons in 1925 and a total production of 6,654,000 short tons of sugar beets against a production last year 7,423,000 short tons. On the basis of average outturn, 865,000 short tons of beet sugar may be expected from this crop.

**Egg production** so far this year is running ahead of last year during the same months for the same number of laying hens. On account of a milder winter, the January production this year was 49% more than it was last year, February 21% more,

and March 8% more. But a cold April reduced the layings 2% below last year in April. There was a substantial increase in following months.

Acreage of Specified Truck Crops for Manufacture, 1922-1925, and Preliminary Estimate, 1926

CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

State	Acreage				1926, preliminary
	1922	1923	1924	1925	
California	1,480	2,030	2,150	3,210	3,560
Colorado	3,080	2,580	2,800	3,500	2,900
Illinois	1,410	1,310	1,310	1,630	390
Indiana	5,240	7,390	7,240	8,430	7,250
Iowa	990	2,020	2,250	2,850	630
Michigan	25,050	28,260	35,440	36,810	25,030
Minnesota	1,330	2,240	3,940	4,340	2,300
Missouri	400	400	330	1,050	780
New York	1,950	1,420	1,530	1,320	920
Ohio	920	1,020	1,560	2,250	1,600
Washington	380	480	439	670	530
Wisconsin	7,310	12,130	17,990	20,960	11,950
Other States	3,740	4,630	8,440	13,110	10,360
Total	52,830	66,010	85,410	100,130	68,200

CABBAGE FOR KRAUT

Colorado	220	380	90	100	100
Illinois	910	490	730	420	360
Indiana	630	1,120	460	220	290
Michigan	1,880	1,970	1,310	1,190	1,150
Minnesota	900	410	460	420	420
New York	4,420	5,000	3,060	2,170	1,930
Ohio	1,800	3,090	1,810	1,410	1,850
Washington	330	390	290	330	380
Wisconsin	3,500	3,680	2,540	1,970	1,790
Other States	1,020	1,080	460	460	1,760
Total	15,610	17,610	11,210	8,690	10,930





Estimated Crop Conditions August 1, 1926, with Comparisons—Continued

Table with columns for State, Tame hay (Condition Aug. 1, Production), and Condition Aug. 1 (Wild hay, Timothy, Clover, Clover and timothy mixed, Alfalfa, Pasture). Rows list various states and the United States average.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

[Reported by the seed testing laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry]

Permitted Entry into the United States under the Federal Seed Act

Table listing permitted entry of forage plant seeds with columns for Kind of seed, July, 1926, and July, 1925. Includes Alfalfa, Canada bluegrass, Alsike clover, etc.

Not Subject to the Federal Seed Act

Table listing seeds not subject to the Federal Seed Act with columns for Kind of seed, July, 1926, and July, 1925. Includes Bentgrass, Biennial white-flowered sweet clover, etc.

1 180,900 pounds from England, 174,400 pounds from Hungary, 69,800 pounds from France, 11,000 pounds from Germany.

2 172,700 pounds from France, 1,700 pounds from Canada.

3 75,600 pounds from Germany, 26,400 pounds from Poland, 11,600 pounds from Denmark, 4,400 pounds from Czechoslovakia, 809 pounds from Canada. 4 140,800 pounds from Japan, 43,700 pounds from Holland, 6,600 pounds from Germany. 5 67,800 pounds from Latvia, 60,100 pounds from Germany, 15,500 pounds from Sweden, 10,900 pounds from Czechoslovakia, 2,000 pounds from Canada.

**Sugar Beet Production, 1921-1926**

[1 short ton=2,000 pounds]

State	Per cent of normal condition on Aug. 1		Beets produced		
	10-year average 1916-1925	1926	Average 1921-1925	1925	Forecast, 1926
	Per cent	Per cent	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ohio.....	83	85	313	376	253
Michigan.....	83	85	986	1,122	934
Wisconsin.....	87	90	120	129	107
Nebraska.....	89	89	763	934	860
Montana and Wyoming.....	86	90	426	627	725
Colorado.....	86	98	2,061	1,717	2,368
Utah.....	90	52	930	1,034	427
Idaho.....	88	56	380	486	139
California.....	83	78	665	490	379
Other States.....			397	508	462
United States.....	86.1	85.3	6,981	7,423	6,654

**SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES**

Item	Average, 1921-1925	1924	1925	1926
Area planted.....1,000 acres.....	785	925	780	764
Area harvested.....do.....	694	817	653	654
Beets produced (1926 is forecast).....1,000 short tons.....	6,981	7,513	7,423	6,654
Beets worked in factories.....do.....	6,666	7,075	6,998	6,654
Sugar made (1926 is forecast) on basis of average extraction.....do.....	916	1,090	913	865

**Tomatoes for Manufacture: Percentage of 1925 Pack in Cannery Hands July 15, 1926**

State	Number of reports	Acreage represented by firms reporting		Per cent of 1925 pack in cannery hands July 15, 1926
		1925	1926	
		Acres	Acres	Per cent
Arkansas.....	11	6,735	3,844	1
California.....	9	14,355	13,012	15
Colorado.....	3	1,630	910	5
Delaware.....	13	10,090	6,353	20
Illinois.....	5	1,625	790	3
Indiana.....	54	66,973	39,895	16
Iowa.....	8	1,355	1,055	2
Kentucky.....	8	4,140	1,515	9
Maryland.....	77	20,995	10,869	10
Michigan.....	8	710	667	11
Missouri.....	27	27,869	17,558	3
New Jersey.....	10	3,385	3,715	29
New York.....	15	10,313	6,882	29
Ohio.....	10	1,901	1,618	6
Pennsylvania.....	12	1,077	767	18
Tennessee.....	15	8,426	4,778	6
Utah.....	10	11,732	3,510	23
Virginia.....	49	10,075	3,591	15
Other States.....	22	2,560	1,459	7
Total.....	366	207,946	122,753	12

**Wool Shorn, 1925 and 1926**

The estimated amount of wool shorn and to be shorn in the United States in 1926 is 15,147,000 pounds larger than the amount shorn in 1925, according to the preliminary estimate of the department. The total estimated production in 1926 is 269,054,000 pounds and in 1925 it was 253,907,000 pounds; the average weight per fleece is 7.8 pounds in each year.

The accompanying table shows the estimated production and weight per fleece by States. The production and weight per fleece in 1925 in States for which the 1925 agricultural census figures have been published by the Bureau of the Census, have been revised on the basis of the census information. For other States the figures are those published by the department in January, 1926.

In January, 1927, the estimates of the number of sheep shorn, the weight per fleece and wool production for the years 1920 to 1926 will be revised for all States on the basis of the census information. These revisions will make some changes in total

yearly production, but increases or decreases from year to year during the period are not expected to show much change from the present figures.

State	1925		1926	
	Wool production	Weight per fleece	Wool production	Weight per fleece
	1,000 lbs.	Lbs.	1,000 lbs.	Lbs.
Maine.....	502	6.6	518	6.6
New Hampshire.....	98	6.5	99	6.6
Vermont.....	216	7.2	325	7.3
Massachusetts.....	56	6.2	50	6.2
Rhode Island.....	6	6.2	6	6.2
Connecticut.....	35	5.9	37	6.1
New York.....	3,497	7.3	3,818	7.5
New Jersey.....	42	6.0	41	6.3
Pennsylvania.....	3,012	6.8	3,329	7.3
North Atlantic.....	7,464	7.0	8,256	7.4
Ohio.....	14,685	7.5	16,044	8.3
Indiana.....	4,019	7.1	4,181	7.4
Illinois.....	4,930	7.9	3,625	7.6
Michigan.....	8,008	7.7	7,928	8.0
Wisconsin.....	2,250	7.5	2,067	7.6
Minnesota.....	3,294	7.9	3,392	8.0
Iowa.....	5,538	7.8	5,411	8.1
Missouri.....	5,996	6.9	6,034	7.0
North Dakota.....	2,304	8.2	2,747	8.3
South Dakota.....	1,550	7.5	4,848	8.0
Nebraska.....	1,666	8.0	1,568	7.5
Kansas.....	1,872	7.2	1,606	7.3
North Central.....	58,912	7.5	59,451	7.9
Delaware.....	12	6.0	12	6.0
Maryland.....	439	6.1	479	6.3
Virginia.....	1,633	4.6	1,790	5.1
West Virginia.....	2,538	5.2	2,117	5.4
North Carolina.....	348	4.7	355	4.8
South Carolina.....	48	4.0	60	4.2
Georgia.....	158	3.1	168	3.5
Florida.....	156	3.0	138	3.2
South Atlantic.....	5,332	4.8	5,109	5.1
Kentucky.....	3,091	4.8	3,177	4.7
Tennessee.....	1,292	4.5	1,241	4.4
Alabama.....	165	3.3	158	3.5
Mississippi.....	349	3.2	333	3.2
Arkansas.....	360	5.0	315	4.7
Louisiana.....	304	3.3	285	3.2
Oklahoma.....	454	7.2	494	7.6
Texas.....	24,960	8.0	25,804	7.6
South Central.....	30,975	7.0	31,807	6.9
Montana.....	20,871	8.7	23,100	8.8
Idaho.....	17,347	8.3	19,440	9.0
Wyoming.....	22,360	8.6	24,132	8.5
Colorado.....	7,312	7.5	7,950	7.5
New Mexico.....	12,113	5.9	12,325	5.8
Arizona.....	6,400	6.4	7,006	6.2
Utah.....	18,040	8.8	20,322	9.0
Nevada.....	7,811	7.3	8,853	8.1
Washington.....	4,400	8.8	4,714	9.1
Oregon.....	16,726	8.8	18,400	9.2
California.....	17,850	7.5	18,189	7.4
Western.....	151,224	8.4	164,431	8.1
United States.....	253,967	7.8	269,054	7.9

**Florida and California Crop Conditions, August 1**

Crop	Florida					California				
	August 1—				July 1, 1926	August 1—				July 1, 1926
	1923	1924	1925	1926	P. ct.	1923	1924	1925	1926	P. ct.
Pineapples.....	1 250	1 88	92	65	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grapefruit.....	91	88	83	83	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limes.....	80	80	80	80	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oranges.....	94	89	85	87	83	92	83	84	82	83
Lemons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	78	80	92	94
Plums.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	71	72	90	92
Prunes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	65	65	62	60
Apriots.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	65	64	68	66
Figs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	73	83	90	91
Olives.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	41	69	63	53
Almonds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	81	66	90	91
Walnuts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	62	94	55	55
Grapes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	72	79	81	84
For wine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	78	85	87	89
For raisins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	69	76	82	84
For table.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	74	80	71	87

1 Production compared with a full crop.

Estimates of Commercial Acreage and Forecast of Production of Specified Truck Crops Based on the Condition of Each Crop on August 1

ONIONS

Table with columns: State, Acreage (1925, 1926), Yield per acre (1925, Indicated, 1926), Production (000 omitted) (1925, Forecast, 1926). Rows include California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin, and a Total row.

CABBAGE (Domestic)

Table with columns: Late, State, Acres, Tons, Tons 2, Tons 1, Tons 2. Rows include Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York (except L. I.), Ohio (except Washington County), Oregon, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and a Total row.

CANTALOUPE

Table with columns: Late, State, Acres, Crates, Crates 3, Crates 3, Crates 3, Crates 3. Rows include Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Tennessee, Washington, and a Total row.

LETTUCE

Table with columns: Late, State, Acres, Crates 3, Crates 3, Crates 3, Crates 3. Rows include Colorado, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, and a Total row.

WATERMELONS

Table with columns: Late, State, Acres, No., Cars 2 4, Cars 2 4. Rows include Arkansas, California (other), Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Virginia, Washington, and a Total row.

1 Pleasant Valley District not included. 2 Thousands not omitted. 3 Crates of four dozen heads each. 4 Cars of 1,000 melons.

EGGPLANT

Table with columns: State, Acreage (1925, 1926), Yield per acre (1925, Indicated, 1926), Production (000 omitted) (1925, Forecast, 1926). Row includes New Jersey.

PEPPERS

Table with columns: State, Acreage (1925, 1926), Yield per acre (1925, 1926), Production (1925, 1926). Row includes New Jersey.

Estimate of the Commercial Acreage of Specified Truck Crops CABBAGE (TOTAL)

Table with columns: State, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 (acres). Rows include Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and a Total row.

CELERY

Table with columns: Late, State, Acres, Acres, Acres, Acres, Preliminary. Rows include Colorado, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and a Total row. Also includes Fall: California and a Total row.

LETTUCE

Table with columns: Fall, State, Acres, Acres, Acres, Acres, Intended. Rows include California, Idaho, New Jersey, Oregon, Wyoming, and a Total row.

CAULIFLOWER

Table with columns: Late, State, Acres, Acres, Acres, Acres, Preliminary. Rows include Colorado, New York, Other, Long Island, and a Total row.

1 No recent information. The acreage shown is that which was originally reported as intended to be planted. 2 Not reported. Acreage assumed to be the same as in 1925.

Of the 1925 tobacco crop of 1,374,400,000 pounds, 86% of the production in pounds was of types other than cigar. Of the total crop, 42% was flue cured, partly composed of cigarette tobacco, 15% was fire cured, and 29% was air cured, also partly cigarette tobacco.



Specified Truck Crops for Manufacture

Preliminary Acreage, Indicated Yield Based on Condition as of August 1, and Forecast of Production for 1926, with Comparisons

TOMATOES FOR MANUFACTURE

Table with columns for State, Acreage (1924, 1925, Preliminary 1926), Yield per acre (1924, 1925, Indicated 1926), and Production (1924, 1925, Forecast 1926). Includes data for states like Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Other States, plus a Total row.

SWEET CORN FOR MANUFACTURE

Table with columns for State, Acreage, Revised acreage, and Yield per acre (1924, 1925, 1926). Includes data for states like Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Other States, plus a Total row.

SNAP BEANS FOR MANUFACTURE

Table with columns for State, Acreage, Revised acreage, and Yield per acre (1924, 1925, 1926). Includes data for states like Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Other States, plus a Total row.

Condition of Specified Truck Crops for Manufacture

August 1, 1926, with Comparisons

[100=normal]

Table with columns for State, Snap beans (Aug 1, July 15, Aug 1, 9-yr. av., Aug 1), Sweet corn (Aug 1, July 15, Aug 1, 9-yr. av., Aug 1), and Tomatoes (Aug 1, July 15, Aug 1, 9-yr. av., Aug 1). Includes data for states like Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Colorado, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, and U.S. average.

Table with columns for State, Cabbage (P.ct., P.ct., P.ct., P.ct.), and Cucumbers (P.ct., P.ct., P.ct., P.ct.). Includes data for New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, Washington, and California, plus a Total row.

13-year average.

Dried Prune Production, 1924 and 1925

Table with columns for State, 1924 (Tons), and 1925 (Tons). Includes data for Idaho, Oregon, California, Washington, and Total United States.

1 Based on condition of July 1.

The estimates of hay acreage for 1924 and 1925, and the preliminary estimate for 1926 indicate that the alfalfa acreage is gradually becoming a larger part of the entire hay acreage. In 1924, it was a little under 18% of the entire acreage, in 1925 it was a little above 18%, and in 1926 the preliminary estimate was 19%.



Estimated Price of Farm Products Received by Producers July 15, 1925 and 1926, by States—Continued

Table with columns for State and division, Hog, Beef, Veal, Sheep, Lambs, Milk cows, Horses, Mules, Chickens, Butter, Butterfat, Eggs, and Wool (unwashed). Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Atlantic, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, North Central, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, South Atlantic, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, South Central, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Western, and United States.

Estimated Price of Farm Products Received by Producers, July 15, 1926, with Comparisons—Continued

Table with columns for Date, Hog, Beef, Veal, Sheep, Lambs, Wool, Milk cows, Horses, Mules, Hay (Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa), Clover seed, Timothy seed, Alfalfa seed, Cotton seed, Cow-peas, and Peanuts. Rows include 5-year average, August 1909 to July 1914, July average 1910-1914, and monthly data for 1925 and 1926.



## Wool—Monthly Average Prices at Boston

July, 1926, with Comparisons

[In dollars per pound]

Grade	Grease basis fleece		Scoured basis			
			Fleece		Territory	
	July, 1926	July, 1925	July, 1926	July, 1925	July, 1926	July, 1925
64's, 70's, 80's (fine):						
Strictly combing	0.445	0.563	1.092	1.355	1.160	1.369
French combing			.950	1.225	1.025	1.282
Clothing	.366	.470	.945	1.230	.965	1.190
58's, 60's (½ blood):						
Strictly combing	.440	.544	.950	1.202	1.008	1.219
French combing			.905		.957	
Clothing	.395	.465	.872	1.050	.902	1.095
56's (¾ blood):						
Strictly combing	.435	.531	.815	1.002	.898	1.053
Clothing	.380		.715		.795	.910
48's, 50's (¾ blood):						
Strictly combing	.430	.524	.735	.925	.798	.970
Clothing						.825
46's (low ¾ blood):						
Strictly combing	.395	.459	.690	.820	.690	.820
36's, 40's, 44's (common and braid)	.375	.441	.676	.720	.676	.720

## Sheep and Wool Outlook

The sheep industry in this country is on the increasing side of the production cycle. A 10% increase in the 1926 lamb crop is indicated by the lamb survey, but with the present demand outlook, lamb prices during the next 12 months may average only slightly lower than during the last 12. While prices for wool may continue near their present levels for some time, there are no present indications of a return to the high prices of the end of 1924.

## LAMBS

The lamb crop of 1926 is indicated as 10% larger than that of 1925 by the lamb survey.

**Supply situation.**—Results of the 1926 lamb survey indicate a considerable increase in the total supply of lambs to be sold during the last half of 1926 over the same period last year or any year since 1921. How much this increase will affect supplies at central markets depends on the local demands in the West for ewe lambs for breeding and the movement of feeding lambs direct to feed lots.

Few contracts have been made to date for feeder lambs in Colorado and western Nebraska, where the greater part of direct shipments go, but feed prospects are quite promising and from this standpoint the feeder demand from these areas should be larger than last year. Present crop conditions in the Corn Belt, while below this date a year ago, indicate no shortage of feeds that should curtail demand for feeding lambs. Hog supplies are indicated as no larger than last year and a decrease in available supplies of feeding cattle is not unlikely.

Because of the continued drought over a large area west of the Continental Divide range feed prospects for the coming winter are much below last year, and this may result in a much closer marketing of lambs and culling of old ewes than last year, when feed supplies were plentiful and the local demand for breeding stock was keen. In most range areas east of the Divide present conditions promise abundant feed supplies for the coming winter and no forced marketings on account of lack of feed are anticipated.

Supplies of slaughter lambs for the next half-year will be larger than for the corresponding period last year. For the crop year June 1, 1926, to May 31, 1927, lamb slaughter will probably be materially larger than for the crop year ended May 31, 1926. The slaughter from now until December 1 will depend to considerable extent upon the feeder demand, as many western lambs go either for slaughter or for feeding according to whether killers or feeders will pay the most for them. With a large supply of feeders it seems likely that heavy weight feeding lambs will be discriminated against and many of this kind that were bought by feeder buyers last fall will go to killers this year.

**Demand Situation.**—Consumers' demand for dressed lamb during the first half of 1926 continued at the same high level that characterized 1925. This is ascribed to the high prices for most other meats and active business conditions. Increased

quantities of lamb were consumed at dressed prices averaging only slightly below those of last year. On the other hand, the price of live lambs averaged about \$1.50 below last year, due largely to the lower pelt values.

Although employment has been good and payrolls maintained at high levels, general industrial activity has shown a slight tendency to slacken since March. While it is possible that there will be only a moderate mid-year recession in business activity such as characterized the last two years, the fact that there has been a concurrent weakness in the wholesale price level makes it seem probable that during the next 12 months there may be some reduction from the high level of the last 18 months.

**Lamb Price Outlook.**—Factors that may influence prices for the 1926 lamb crop unfavorably are the indicated increase of 10% in the size of the crop, a probable downward tendency in hog prices next spring, and a possible slackening in business activity. Favorable factors are the prospective reduction in cattle slaughter for the next 12 months, and high hog prices through 1926. If the indicated increase in the lamb crop results in a 10% increase in lamb slaughter, a 6%–10% reduction in the average price of slaughter lambs for the next 12 months below the average of the last 12 months would not be unexpected with the present demand outlook. However, the movement of slaughter lamb prices from month to month, as in the past, will depend largely upon the extent to which the marketings are concentrated in individual months.

## WOOL

Prices of wool at London, which had been declining since 1924, have become steadier, and for the past few months prices for the finer grades have been fairly stable.

In 1925 world wool production, as estimated by the Department of Commerce, was about 2% larger than in 1924, but stocks both in producing and in consuming countries are generally reported to be lower on June 30 than a year ago. The total number of sheep in 16 countries reporting at the beginning or in the summer of 1925 was 5% larger than in 1924 and 7% larger than in 1923. The number in these countries in 1925, however, was still 7% below pre-war. With present unfavorable weather conditions in Australia and other Southern Hemisphere countries, there are no indications that the 1926 wool production will be any larger than in 1925.

In France, where wool manufacturing activity has been high, stabilization of the currency would probably tend to reduce demand temporarily. In Germany mill consumption may be expected to continue to increase. In the United Kingdom, where the coal strike has impeded the textile industry, a settlement of the strike would probably tend to increase demand for wool. There is nothing in the foreign situation to indicate any material change from present levels in London prices during the next few months.

Wool prices in the United States, after strengthening somewhat during the last quarter of 1925, dropped materially in the early part of 1926. In June average dropped prices for various grades of grease wool ranged from 4¢ to 8¢ below those of a year previous. Domestic wool prices at present are materially below London prices plus the tariff differential.

Domestic wool manufacturing, which showed some increase in activity in late 1925, dropped off in the early months of 1926 until in May it was nearly as low as in the middle of 1924, the lowest point for three years. Recent reports, however, indicate some increase in activity in June.

While domestic stocks of wool are somewhat larger than a year ago, they are not burdensome. The 1926 wool clip in this country was about 5% greater than in 1925, but domestic production has only a slight effect upon domestic wool prices; world wool prices, the level of domestic demand, and the rate of wool consumption ordinarily are much more important factors in the domestic price. General business activity in the United States has been at an unusually high level during the past 18 months. There are no indications of an immediate improvement in demand for wool in this country outside of the fact that manufacturing activity is abnormally low and that the recent check in the decline in wool prices is apparently encouraging more confidence.

Domestic prices are so low in relation to London prices that it is not likely they would be unfavorably affected by minor changes in world prices. Any increase in mill takings in this country would probably strengthen domestic prices. While wool prices may continue near their present levels for some time, there are no present indications of a return to the high prices of the end of 1924.









Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards for July—Continued

[64 markets]

Table with columns for Markets, Receipts, Local slaughter, Stocker and feeder shipments, Total shipments, and sub-columns for 1925 and 1926. It lists data for Hogs and Sheep and lambs across 64 markets, including Albany, N.Y., Amarillo, Tex., Atlanta, Ga., and others, ending with a Total and Increase or decrease section.

1 Disposition of stock not reported.

NOTE.—This report represents the total livestock movement at the specified stockyards, including through shipments. Direct shipments to packers are included only when such shipments pass through the stockyards.



Sources of Livestock Slaughtered in the United States 1

Table with columns for Cattle, Calves, Swine, and Sheep and lambs. Sub-columns include Purchased in public stock-yards and Other sources. Rows list months from January 1925 to December 1925, plus an average, and months from January to June 1926.

1 Based on reports from about 700 packers and slaughterers, whose slaughtering equaled nearly 85% of total slaughtered under Federal inspection.

Livestock Inspected at Markets for Shipment to Country, June, 1926, with Comparisons

Feeding Stock Only

Large table with columns for Origin and destination, and sub-columns for Cattle, Sheep, and Swine. Sub-columns include 4-yr. av., June, 1925, June, 1926, and June, 1926. Rows list market origins such as Atlanta, Ga., Baltimore, Md., Buffalo, N. Y., etc., and include a Total row at the bottom.

Livestock Inspected at Markets for Shipment to Country, June, 1926, with Comparisons—Continued

Feeding Stock Only—Continued

Continuation of the table from the previous block, listing various states and a Total row. Columns for Cattle, Sheep, and Swine with sub-columns for 4-yr. av., June, 1925, June, 1926, and June, 1926.

1 3-year average. 2 2-year average. 3 Average of totals. 4 Includes States reporting none for 1925 and 1926.

Compiled from Bureau of Animal Industry inspection records.

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Federally Inspected Meats June, 1926

Table with columns for Beef and veal, Pork, Lamb and mutton, and Total. Sub-columns include Total and Per capita. Rows show consumption in million lbs. for June 1926 and May 1926, plus percentage changes.

1 Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease computed on full number of pounds. 2 Difference one-half or less.

Estimated Yield and Production of Animal By-Products from Slaughter Under Federal Inspection

June, 1926, with Comparisons

Table with 12 columns: Class, Average weight per animal (June 1925, June 1926), Per cent of live weight (June 1925, June 1926), Production (June 1925, June 1926), and Per cent June, 1926, is of average. Rows include Edible beef fat, Edible beef offal, Cattle hides, Edible calf fat, Edible calf offal, Lard, Edible hog offal, Pork trimmings, Inedible grease, Sheep edible fat, and Sheep edible offal.

1 Unrendered. 2 Rendered.

Animals Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection, June, 1926

Table with 6 columns: Station, Cattle, Calves, Sheep, Goats, and Swine. Rows list various stations from Baltimore to All other establishments, and include totals for June 1926, June 1925, and 12 months ended.

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, June, 1926, 2,872. Inspections of lard at all establishments, 143,802,353 inspection pounds; compound and other substitutes, 40,813,977 inspection pounds; sausage chopped, 67,935,388 inspection pounds. Corresponding inspections for June, 1925: Lard, 143,219,836 inspection pounds; compound and other substitutes, 47,443,252 inspection pounds; sausage chopped, 68,355,655 inspection pounds.

Condemnations in May, 1926

Table with 5 columns: Cause, Cattle, Calves, Sheep, and Swine. Rows include Emaciation, Hog cholera, Inflammatory diseases, Immaturity, Tuberculosis, and All other causes.

Movement of Livestock, July

No features of outstanding importance were shown in the receipts and disposition of livestock at public stockyards during the month of July, 1926. Receipts of cattle and calves were 7.6% under the July, 1925, totals, but at the same time were 4.3% greater than the 5-year average for the month.

average. Sheep and lamb receipts were 2.4% greater than a year earlier, and showed practically the same increase, or 2.5%, when compared with the July average for the five years preceding.

The draggy fat cattle trade apparently had a depressing effect on shipments of stocker and feeder cattle and calves, the figures for July this year being 18.5% smaller than in July, 1925, but were 1.1% above the 5-year average for the month. For the first seven months of the current year, compared with the corresponding period a year earlier, a decrease of 8.2% is shown; and, in fact, this year's totals for the first seven months were smaller than for any corresponding period in the preceding ten years.

Classification of Livestock Slaughtered in the United States 1

Table with 9 columns: Cattle (Steers, Cows and heifers, Bulls and stags), Swine (Barrows, Sows), and Sheep and lambs (Stags and boards, Lambs and yearlings, Sheep). Rows list months from January to December 1925 and 1926, and an average row.

1 Based on reports from about 700 packers and slaughterers, whose slaughterings equaled nearly 85% of total slaughtered under Federal inspection.

Monthly Meat Supplies at Three Eastern Markets

July 10-31, 1926; July 4-August 1, 1925

Table with 7 columns: Boston (1926, 1925), New York (1926, 1925), and Philadelphia (1926, 1925). Rows include RECEIPTS (Western dressed meats: Steers, Cows, Bulls, Hogs, Lambs, Mutton, Goats, Beef cuts, Veal cuts, Pork, Lamb, Mutton) and LOCAL SLAUGHTER (Federal and city inspection: Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Goats, Horses, Veal saddles).

### Heavy Stocks Feature Canned-Milk Markets

A month ago reference was made to the light stocks of condensed and evaporated milk in the hands of manufacturers on June 1. The stocks of 153,000,000 pounds on that date were the lowest on record since such information first became available in 1920. Now stocks are again quite heavy, being reported on July 1 as 228,044,731 pounds. This, incidentally, is as high a point as has been reached on that date in any year excepting 1924. It is particularly interesting, in that the increase in stocks this year from June to July was some 74,000,000 pounds, whereas last year there was, instead, a decrease of 6,000,000 pounds, with production, according to reports now available, showing an increase of only about 5%. Production in July, naturally, has yielded to the influences of hot weather

and other unfavorable conditions, and may not compare favorably with that of July, 1925. One of the bases for this thought is that other dairy products, with which the concentrated milks must compete for supplies of fluid milk, although showing heavier in June than in June, 1925, were dropping behind last year in July.

The increase in stocks may have been, in part at least, an attempt to lay up supplies against an anticipated light production. If this is the case it can hardly be as significant as such an increase would be otherwise.

Market activity has not been marked during July. In fact trade generally has been slow even in periods of warm weather, which should have stimulated demand for ice cream, and hence improved demand for concentrated milk used for ice-cream making. The market tone has in most instances held steady, although wholesale prices are reported as slightly lower toward the latter part of July, with little, if any, change in prices paid at the condensery.

Foreign trade has been light, but this has occasioned no surprise, as little was expected. Exports in June this year were but little more than half as large as in June, 1925, and the movement was considered moderate at that time. The total for June this year was 10,825,088 pounds and that for June last year was 18,219,368 pounds. Totals of 63,218,663 and 75,115,695 from the first of the year to June 30 for 1926 and 1925 respectively, indicate that the relative dullness of foreign trade that has prevailed in June also prevailed earlier in the year.

#### Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk

Stocks on July 1, with Comparisons; Exports During June, with Comparisons

Stocks	July 1, 1926		June 1, 1926 <sup>1</sup>		July 1, 1925 <sup>1</sup>	
	Case goods	Bulk goods	Case goods	Bulk goods	Case goods	Bulk goods
<b>Condensed</b>	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Total stocks.....	36,734	21,321	26,068	15,701	43,243	13,985
Total unsold stocks.....	30,943	10,013	20,439	7,673	31,622	8,157
<b>Evaporated</b>						
Total stocks.....	169,507	482	111,659	282	129,947	458
Total unsold stocks.....	126,383	269	79,518	262	62,568	455
<b>Exports</b>			June, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1925	
Condensed milk.....			1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	
Evaporated milk.....			3,472	2,813	3,560	
			7,353	6,663	14,653	
<b>Total.....</b>			10,825	9,776	18,213	

<sup>1</sup> Revised figures, including late reports.

#### Production of Condensed and Evaporated Milk Reported by Manufacturers—June

Commodity	Comparison of production for same firms					
	Previous year			Previous month		
	Firms	June, 1926	June, 1925	Firms	June, 1926	May, 1926
Cond. case goods...	9	17,682,041	21,344,965	9	17,682,041	18,529,632
Cond. bulk goods...	34	20,853,214	13,185,949	34	21,661,114	17,221,348
Evap. case goods...	32	142,056,653	137,332,502	34	145,173,713	137,013,709
Evap. bulk goods...	18	3,446,669	3,131,686	17	3,357,749	2,723,549
<b>Total.....</b>	61	184,038,577	174,995,122	63	187,874,617	175,488,238

The current month's figures include reports from condensed and evaporated milk firms operating approximately 97% of the total factories in the United States.

#### Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk

June and May  
[To domestic trade]

Geographic section	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans	
	June	May	June	May
New England.....	\$5.99	\$5.99	\$4.34	\$4.35
Middle Atlantic.....	5.89	5.88	4.25	4.23
South Atlantic.....	6.03	5.97	4.36	4.38
East North Central.....	5.98	5.98	4.10	4.14
West North Central.....	6.03	6.03	4.21	4.25
South Central.....	6.21	6.17	4.45	4.42
Western (north).....	6.05	6.05	4.24	4.26
Western (south).....	6.10	6.10	4.26	4.31
<b>United States.....</b>	6.00	5.99	4.26	4.28

#### Stocks and Exports of Dry Milk

Stocks on July 1, with Comparisons; Exports and Imports during June, with Comparisons

Total stocks <sup>1</sup>	July 1, 1926	June 1, 1926 <sup>2</sup>	July 1, 1925 <sup>2</sup>
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Dry whole milk.....	2,619,555	1,724,003	2,646,863
Dry skim milk.....	9,955,311	8,136,473	5,323,409
<b>Dry milk</b>	<b>June, 1926</b>	<b>May, 1926</b>	<b>June, 1925</b>
Exports.....	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Imports.....	177,898	180,606	285,620
	644,440	436,864	974,907

<sup>1</sup> Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.

<sup>2</sup> Revised figures include late reports.

#### Production of Dry Milk Reported by Manufacturers

Includes reports from principal firms operating dry milk factories in the United States

Classes of dry milk	Comparison of production for same firms					
	Previous year			Previous month		
	Firms <sup>1</sup>	June, 1926	June, 1925	Firms <sup>1</sup>	June, 1926	May, 1926
Whole milk.....	6	1,406,158	807,526	6	1,406,158	1,057,789
Skim milk.....	35	7,917,069	6,152,758	37	8,057,973	7,372,269
Part skim.....	1	22,420	0	1	22,420	0
Cream powder.....	1	114,156	129,173	1	114,156	34,198
Dried buttermilk.....	18	2,822,918	2,242,946	17	2,770,791	2,355,941

<sup>1</sup> Figures showing number of firms do not represent number of factories since some firms operate more than one factory.

#### Wholesale Selling Prices f. o. b. Distributing Points—June

Dry Skim Milk			
[Cents per pound]			
Boston.....	9 1/2	Kansas City.....	12-12 1/2
New York City.....	11 1/2-13 1/2	Seattle.....	10-11 1/2
Philadelphia.....	10-12 1/2	Portland.....	11 1/2-12
Chicago.....	10.6-12 1/2	Los Angeles.....	11 1/2-12
Cleveland.....	12-12 1/2	San Francisco.....	12 1/2-12
St. Louis.....	11 1/4-12 1/2		









Dairy Products Manufactured, 1925, by States—Continued

Manufactured products	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)																	31
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk		40		2,430	2,337		8,214		7,554					759		704	11,962
Dried or powdered buttermilk				822	5,372		612		4,053					3		1,752	
Powdered whole milk				1,514	4									6,237			22
Powdered skim milk		758		4,888	1,335				69			110		22,424			437
Powdered cream				41										217			
Dried casein (skim milk product)	284		170	326	1,043							64		4,214			194
Dried casein (buttermilk product)							19							145			
Malted milk									7								679
Milk sugar (crude)				328										3,320			140
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	1,331	3,904	7,736	9,653	5,626	710	5,890	563	2,369	113	456	8,240	81	24,231	2,278	785	15,534
Ice cream mix or stock		964	462	7,105	31	633	289	7	73	13		115		18,053	40		7,253

Manufactured products	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming	Total
Creamery butter	15,941	21,575	11,476	68	429	29,193	11,286	10,866	7,034	9,372	3,842	25,673	533	161,369	1,969	1,361,526
Whey butter (made from whey cream)		34	18											1,261	8	1,774
Renovated or process butter																2,519
Butter oil			6											746		837
American cheese:																
Whole milk		9,903	1,349			10	321		1,753	1,120	69	3,076		258,684	1,923	347,240
Part skim			5							402		15				2,793
Full skim			39											2,210		3,298
Swiss cheese (including block)			110											19,321		23,457
Brick and Munster cheese		124	1									186		30,971		34,101
Limburger cheese			1									18		4,636		9,163
Cream and Neufchatel cheese		3	3,230					9		277		18		2,886		17,575
All Italian varieties			205							2		65		124		1,562
All other varieties			445									39		1,039		4,325
Total cheese (not including cottage, pot, and bakers')		10,030	5,385			10	321	9	1,753	1,801	69	3,389		319,871	1,923	443,514
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	1	1,204	7,542			17	17	103	55	664		2,385	44	3,179	24	59,485
Sweetened condensed milk:																
Case goods—																
Skimmed			11							503		2		169		3,135
Unskimmed		7,918	1,773						1,761	7,970				19,830		186,807
Bulk goods—																
Skimmed		1,598	13,567						23	4,509		335	262	13,389		114,198
Unskimmed		260	7,530							712	171	470		6,918		44,758
Unsweetened evaporated milk:																
Case goods—																
Skimmed														4,430		5,994
Unskimmed		18,371	62,878						31,633	4,789		84,839		468,695		1,202,450
Bulk goods—																
Skimmed		1,464	19,958				124			3,669	1,251	264		5,515		86,954
Unskimmed			8,092							5		494		14,032		113,556
Total condensed and evaporated milk		29,611	113,809			124			33,317	22,157	1,422	86,444	262	532,978		1,757,858
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)			628													1,576
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk	1,023		1,871			2,082		1,226				1,098		2,411		77,679
Dried or powdered buttermilk	11	825	107			760		232	89			399		1,694		20,246
Powdered whole milk			725									159		41		8,961
Powdered skim milk		446	5,999									7,912		7,084		73,317
Powdered cream			81													339
Dried casein (skim milk product)			259							1,205	3			3,067		16,468
Dried casein (buttermilk product)														28		192
Malted milk														12,112		18,050
Milk sugar (crude)										421						5,655
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	2,654	1,391	36,746	1,242	734	858	1,848	4,543	660	585	2,584	2,536	2,634	6,497	238	214,382
Ice cream mix or stock	14	192	9,527	97			30	2	161	1,794	29	1,108		12,072		68,051

NOTE.—This is the final report and supersedes all previous reports for 1925.

Oleomargarin Manufactured, 1925, by Months

[Thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted]

	Number factories reporting	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Oleomargarin (uncooled):													
Animal and vegetable oil	40	9,128	8,326	9,290	9,034	8,796	7,737	8,015	8,242	8,930	11,959	9,776	10,358
Exclusively vegetable oil	48	8,881	7,563	8,488	8,265	7,722	6,231	6,709	7,766	9,231	12,303	13,117	12,213
Exclusively animal oil	2		7	67									
Oleomargarin (colored):													
Animal and vegetable oil	24	657	673	690	705	591	850	555	590	611	832	705	784
Exclusively vegetable oil	27	836	297	848	813	823	802	298	273	334	482	413	496
Total oleomargarin (colored and uncolored)		19,001	16,865	18,885	18,818	17,433	15,120	15,577	16,871	19,106	25,575	24,011	23,849





Inspection of United States Wheat for Export, by Grades and Classes

Bushels (000 omitted)

May, 1926

Classes	Hard Red Spring				Durum				Hard Red Winter				Soft Red Winter				White				Mixed				Total, all classes		
	No. 1	No. 2	All other	Total	No. 1	No. 2	All other	Total	No. 1	No. 2	All other	Total	No. 1	No. 2	All other	Total	No. 1	No. 2	All other	Total	No. 1	No. 2	All other	Total			
New York	18			18	50			50	4			4				4								270	270	346	
Philadelphia					63			63																49	49	112	
Baltimore					216			216																		216	
New Orleans	30			30					23	49		72												43	43	145	
Portland, Oreg.		25		25					2			2		246		246	37			1,260			1,297	74	78	152	1,722
Seattle																				168						168	
Tacoma																				2						2	
Astoria																				75						75	
San Francisco																	10						10			10	
Total, May, 1926	48	25		73	329			329	25	53		78		250		250	47	1,505		1,552	74	397	43	514	2,796		
Total, April, 1926	64	10		74	1,122			1,122	62	53		115					8	200	233	441		219		219	1,971		
Total, July 1, 1925, to May 31, 1926	2,857	315		3,172	4,060			4,060	453	6,563		7,016	19	1,659		1,678	134	11,640	1,620	13,394	416	4,610	206	5,232	34,552		

June, 1926

New York	57			57	110			110									20			20					96	96	288
Philadelphia																	94			94						94	
Baltimore																	238	48		285					16	16	302
New Orleans	15			15					9	30	22	61												74	74	150	
Galveston										120		120															120
Portland, Oreg.		94		94						161		161	37	167		204		2,553	717	3,270	94	292			385	4,115	
Seattle																				52			52			52	
Tacoma																				171			171	75	65	311	
San Francisco																	25			2			27			27	
Total June, 1926	72	94		166	110			110	9	311	22	342	37	519	48	604	25	2,778	717	3,520	169	469	74	712	5,454		
Total May, 1926	48	25		73	329			329	25	53		78		250		250	8	1,505		1,552	74	397	43	514	2,796		
Total July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926	2,929	409		3,338	4,170			4,170	462	6,874	22	7,358	56	2,178	48	2,282	159	4,418	2,337	16,914	585	5,079	280	5,944	40,606		

No inspections for export were reported for May from Portland, Me., Boston, Newport News, Norfolk, Galveston, Texas City, or Port Arthur, Tex. No inspections for export were reported for June from Portland, Me. Boston, Newport News, Norfolk, Texas City, Port Arthur, Tex., or Astoria.

Recent Agricultural Publications

The publications are free as long as the limited supply of the department lasts. After the department's supply is exhausted, they may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices quoted in parentheses.

To obtain the bulletins, list those desired, write your name and address plainly, and send the list to the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Requests may be made by postal card or letter.

Farmers' Bulletins

- 1480F. Small Concrete Construction on the Farm. (10¢)
- 1484F. The Clover Leaf Weevil and Its Control. (5¢)
- 1486F. Longleaf Pine Primer. (5¢)
- 1487F. Practical Hog Houses. (5¢)
- 1489F. The Green June Beetle Larva in Tobacco Plant Beds. (5¢)
- 1493F. Lice, Mange, and Ticks of Horses and Methods of Control and Eradication. (5¢)
- 1497F. Methods and Equipment for Home Laundering. (5¢)
- 1499F. The Melon Aphid and Its Control. (5¢)

Department Bulletins

- This series of publications is more or less technical and is intended primarily for specialists and research workers. The supply available for free distribution is very limited.
- 1391D. Rayless Goldenrod (*Aplopappus Heterophyllus*) as a Poisonous Plant, by C. Dwight Marsh and others. (5¢)
- 1393D. The Granary Weevil, by E. A. Back and R. T. Cotton. (10¢)
- 1397D. The Pink Bollworm, with Special Reference to Steps Taken by the Department of Agriculture to Prevent Its Establishment in the United States, by W. D. Hunter. (10¢)

- 1408D. Structures Used in Draining Agricultural Land, by L. T. Jessup. (10¢)
- 1409D. Agricultural Survey of South America: Argentina and Paraguay, by Leon M. Estabrook. (20¢)
- 1412D. Marketing Lettuce, by Charles W. Hauck. (15¢)
- 1415D. Marketing Western Boxed Apples, by George B. Fiske and Raymond R. Pailthorp. (20¢)
- 1416D. Marketing Barreled Apples, by George B. Fiske. (20¢)

Department Circulars

- 359C. State Forestry Laws of 1922 and 1923, by Jeannie S. Peyton. (10¢)
- 372C. Agricultural Investigations at the United States Field Station, Sacaton, Ariz., 1922, 1923, and 1924, by C. J. King and A. R. Leding. (10¢)
- 374C. Winter Field Peas: Their Value as a Winter Cover and Green-Manure Crop, by H. N. Vinall and W. J. Davis. (5¢)
- 382C. Maple Wilt, by G. F. Gravatt. (5¢)
- 383C. The Search in Foreign Countries for Blight-Resistant Chestnuts and Related Tree Crops, by B. T. Gallo-way. (5¢)
- 384C. How to Conduct Milk and Cream Contests, by Ernest Kelly and R. J. Posson. (5¢)
- 386C. Commercial Control of Pecan Scab, by J. B. Demaree and J. R. Cole. (5¢)
- 392C. Rare Cases of Mosaic Diseases in Highly Resistant Varieties of Sugar Cane, by P. A. Yoder. (5¢)

Miscellaneous Publications

- Misc. Cir. 63M. The Inspection Stamp as a Guide to Wholesale Meat. (5¢)
- Misc. Cir. 69M. Construction and Operation of Biological Survey Beaver Trap. (5¢)
- Misc. Cir. 70M. Timely Information About the European Corn Borer. (5¢)

(Continued at bottom of page 267)

Grain Prices

Monthly weighted price per bushel of reported cash sales at stated markets

January-June, 1926, with comparisons of crop year averages 1

Wheat

Table showing wheat prices from Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis for months Jan through June, with average comparisons for 1923-24, 1924-25, and 1925-26.

Corn

Table showing corn prices from Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis for months Jan through June, with average comparisons for 1923-24, 1924-25, and 1925-26.

Oats, White

Table showing white oat prices from Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis for months Jan through June, with average comparisons for 1923-24, 1924-25, and 1925-26.

Rye

Table showing rye prices from Chicago and Minneapolis for months Jan through June, with average comparisons for 1923-24, 1924-25, and 1925-26.

Barley

Table showing barley prices from Minneapolis for months Jan through June, with average comparisons for 1923-24, 1924-25, and 1925-26.

Flaxseed

Table showing flaxseed prices from Minneapolis for months Jan through June, with average comparisons for 1923-24, 1924-25, and 1925-26.

1 Last six months of 1925 can be found in January, 1926, Supplement, p. 29. 2 Crop years for the grains are as follows: Wheat, July 1-June 30; rye, July 1-June 30; oats, Aug. 1-July 31; barley, Aug. 1-July 31; flaxseed, Sept. 1-Aug. 31; corn, Nov. 1-Oct. 31.

Carload Shipments of Citrus Fruit for July

Table showing carload shipments of citrus fruit (Grapefruit, Lemons, Oranges, Mixed citrus fruit) by state and product for July and June, with sub-monthly breakdowns for 1926, 1925, and 1924.

Recent Agricultural Publications

(Continued from page 266)

Soil Surveys

- List of recent agricultural publications including soil surveys for Palo Verde Area, California (25¢), Twin Falls Area, Idaho (25¢), Floyd County, Iowa (20¢), etc.



**Cold Storage Report, August 1, 1926**

Cold-storage holdings of creamery butter increased during July by 44,212,000 pounds compared with an increase of 45,288,000 pounds in July, 1925. Stocks were approximately 29% higher than they were a year ago and about 23½% higher than the five-year average.

Stocks of American cheese showed an in-movement of 19,510,000 pounds which compares with 20,166,000 for the same period last year. The August 1 holdings exceeded those of the same date last year by 6,945,000 pounds and were 18,339,000 pounds heavier than the five-year average.

Total stocks of all varieties of cheese were nearly 6,500,000 pounds over last year. Case eggs movement into storage was 701,600 cases compared with 542,000 July, 1925; but the holdings on August 1 were 190,000 cases short of last year.

Holdings of frozen eggs were 51,765,000 pounds. A classification of 80% of this amount shows that 24% were whites; 29% yolks; and 56% mixed.

There was a decrease in holdings of frozen poultry of approximately 1,000,000 pounds. Stocks were about the same as the five-year average and nearly 18,000,000 pounds less than a year ago.

Stocks of frozen and cured beef were reduced by nearly 3,000,000 pounds and frozen and cured pork holdings increased by slightly over 36,000,000 pounds.

Stocks of lard showed an increase of nearly 32,000,000 pounds and the production during July was 129,225,000 pounds.

**Cold-Storage Holdings on August 1, 1926, with Comparisons**

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted]

Commodity	July 1, 5-year average	July 1, 1925	July 1, 1926	August 1, 5-year average	August 1, 1925	August 1, 1926
<b>Fresh Fruits</b>						
Pears (barrels)			2		36	16
Pears (boxes)		8	7		162	150
<b>Frozen and Preserved Fruits (pounds)</b>						
		24,250	39,421		28,702	48,201
<b>Dairy Products (pounds)</b>						
Butter, creamery	66,008	63,687	86,897	106,191	109,075	131,100
Cheese, American	39,324	46,468	64,069	55,240	66,634	73,579
Cheese, Swiss, including block	3,289	5,563	4,465	4,039	5,486	5,391
Cheese, brick and Munster	1,952	1,739	1,906	2,055	2,164	1,864
Cheese, Limburger	767	923	1,277	1,001	1,220	1,605
Cheese, all other varieties	7,405	7,239	7,054	8,091	8,064	7,422
Total cheese	52,727	61,992	68,771	70,516	83,568	89,951
<b>Eggs</b>						
Case (cases)	9,147	9,482	9,133	9,513	10,024	9,834
Frozen (pounds)	20,579	38,379	45,088	34,008	42,855	51,765
<b>Frozen Poultry (pounds)</b>						
Broilers	4,256	7,281	4,320	4,295	7,665	5,629
Fryers			1,829			1,390
Roasters	11,413	18,714	10,163	8,169	15,988	6,868
Fowls	6,049	6,043	4,993	5,787	5,731	6,225
Turkeys	7,576	10,024	3,884	6,599	8,840	3,238
Miscellaneous frozen poultry	11,638	16,500	11,541	11,201	15,384	12,420
Total frozen poultry	49,930	58,562	36,730	36,051	53,558	35,770
<b>Meats (pounds)</b>						
Beef, frozen	43,196	36,452	23,997	34,991	26,970	23,326
Beef, in process of cure	9,863	10,497	11,347	9,608	10,982	11,397
Beef, cured	11,964	14,605	13,344	10,791	11,722	11,010
Total beef	65,023	61,554	48,688	55,390	49,674	45,733
Pork, frozen	176,658	168,527	120,707	151,665	131,925	132,645
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	97,537	85,451	74,155	93,285	82,285	85,143
Pork, dry salt, cured	108,461	77,067	73,979	100,720	82,880	82,559
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	257,515	234,968	213,141	240,302	220,835	210,102
Pork, pickled, cured	165,067	172,642	129,164	153,479	152,892	128,041
Total pork	805,288	738,655	602,176	751,461	669,536	638,490
Lamb and mutton, frozen	4,088	1,535	1,871	3,283	1,349	1,998
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	71,634	76,586	52,985	68,377	69,866	56,813
Total meats	946,033	878,330	705,720	878,421	790,425	742,844
Lard	156,178	145,919	120,527	155,350	145,924	152,461

**Cold-Storage Holdings August 1, 1926, by Sections**

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted]

Commodity	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
<b>Fresh Fruits</b>									
Pears (barrels)		3	1						12
Pears (boxes)		24	4		5	4	2		111
<b>Frozen and Preserved Fruits (pounds)</b>									
	2,902	8,155	13,118	3,125	3,297	1,093	109	692	15,710
<b>Dairy Products</b>									
Butter, creamery	18,544	27,066	40,267	18,066	881	2,925	1,999	1,989	9,372
Cheese, American	3,229	19,429	37,852	1,931	3,188	1,081	702	1,717	4,450
Cheese, Swiss, including block		501	4,323	91	44	35	20	24	258
Cheese, brick and Munster		91	1,482	170	14	17	11	20	59
Cheese, Limburger		291	1,322	21		17	1	1	39
Cheese, all other varieties	359	3,709	2,549	210	165	4	53	37	246
<b>Eggs</b>									
Case (cases)	517	2,670	2,746	2,054	155	384	365	123	814
Frozen (pounds)	2,342	9,561	19,528	12,003	814	1,021	1,645	33	4,818
<b>Frozen Poultry (pounds)</b>									
Broilers	336	2,148	832	354	162	106	158	42	1,491
Fryers	24	46	1,151	20	59		36		44
Roasters	1,165	1,840	3,280	334	171	2	23		53
Fowls	918	2,320	2,148	237	135	51	88	44	294
Turkeys	483	1,173	765	117	19	25	48	14	594
Miscellaneous frozen poultry	572	7,410	3,506	576	22	53	55	20	206
<b>Meats (pounds)</b>									
Beef, frozen	2,709	4,751	7,993	4,295	497	24	1,228	642	1,280
Beef, in process of cure	663	2,918	5,255	1,893	150	7	195	67	225
Beef, cured	437	1,376	6,525	2,569	139		16	8	140
Pork, frozen	8,463	7,917	40,441	64,396	2,453	382	2,835	2,993	2,859
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	2,339	2,351	32,861	42,608	1,455	1,522	1,246	426	334
Pork, dry salt, cured	2,489	2,646	36,832	32,153	3,701	1,195	3,654	577	262
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	8,484	18,468	70,535	94,095	4,888	1,812	3,463	2,939	5,418
Pork, pickled, cured	5,611	7,883	44,196	57,049	4,417	553	2,192	3,496	2,614
Lamb and mutton, frozen	533	914	138	91	11	40	16	13	52
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	3,144	6,015	18,669	23,664	1,414	118	1,914	842	1,033
Lard	9,434	10,845	84,537	35,823	2,819	792	1,924	2,394	4,355

**Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month**

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted]

Variety	June, 5-year average	June, 1925	June, 1926	July, 5-year average	July, 1925	July, 1926
Beef, frozen	6,051	5,835	7,788	6,643	7,139	11,705
Beef placed in cure	8,326	8,450	7,518	8,817	9,227	8,394
Pork, frozen	44,064	40,058	42,774	36,242	28,292	59,295
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure	104,346	99,555	85,093	163,320	89,303	96,833
Pork, pickled, placed in cure	195,411	183,335	167,529	186,891	168,896	165,884
Lamb and mutton, frozen	767	410	987	427	254	339
Lard produced	150,313	124,507	122,885	139,971	118,969	120,225

**Review of World Agriculture**

Estimates and forecasts of wheat production to date indicate that the world's supply outside of Russia and China for the year may be about the same as last year. The demand for the new crop wheat, on the other hand, may be stronger than in 1925 because of the low stocks of old wheat, reduced supplies of rye and potatoes, and short wheat crops in the Orient. The estimates and forecasts of production in 21 countries of the Northern Hemisphere reported to date indicate a production of 2,351,000,000 bushels against 2,320,000,000 in 1925. These countries last year produced 78% of the total Northern Hemisphere crop, exclusive of Russia and China, and 70% of the estimated world total exclusive of Russia and China. The 1926 outturn of the crops is, of course, still uncertain. The uncertainty of the Canadian crop is an especially important factor in the situation. Although the final outturn of that crop in the past eight years has averaged about the same as the August forecast, it has ranged from 20% below that figure to 23% above.

(Continued on next page)

Twelve countries reporting to date show a total rye production of 389,900,000 bushels, or 85.5% of the 1925 crop in those countries, which in that year produced 44.6% of the world rye crop outside of Russia. Barley production in 18 countries is put at 822,700,000 bushels which is 91.5% of the 1925 crop. Last year those countries produced 63.5% of the world crop. The production of oats in 16 countries this season is put at 2,332,000,000 bushels, representing 88.2% of the crop last year in the same countries, which in that year accounted for 65.8% of the estimated world total. Corn is placed at 2,642,000,000 bushels in four countries, or 88.7% of the 1925 figures.

Reports received to date on acreage, growing conditions, and production forecasts indicate that the flaxseed crop of the Northern Hemisphere, excluding India, will probably be as small as or smaller than that of 1925. Production in the United States and Canada, on the basis of August 1 conditions, is forecast at 25,527,000 bushels, a reduction of 18.5% below the final estimate for 1925, when those two countries produced 20% of the world crop. The new crop in Argentina is just being sown, and the International Institute of Agriculture reports that the area there is expected to be larger than that of last season.

The end of the Cuban sugar-grinding season brings the estimated world production of beet and cane sugar, raw basis, to 27,138,000 short tons against 26,586,000 short tons for 1924-25, and 22,005,000 short tons, the average for the five seasons 1920-21 to 1924-25. For 1925-26, beet-sugar production is put at 9,022,000 short tons and cane sugar at 18,116,000 short tons. Last season beet-sugar production ran to 8,938,000 short tons and cane to 17,648,000 short tons. Production in Cuba this season is estimated by Guma-Mejer at 5,470,817 short tons, a surplus of 2.6% over the limit set by the crop production law, but 6% under last year's record crop of 5,812,086 short tons.

Cotton advices from Egypt continue to report favorably on the progress of the crop through the middle of July. The condition reported on August 1 was 101% of the average of the past 10 years, compared with 98% for August 1, 1925, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture. Trade reports from India indicate that up to early July the monsoon had been light and rainfall insufficient, but that those conditions were followed by a strengthening of the monsoon, with rain being reported recently from several sections. Cotton production in Russia for 1926-27 is put at 696,000 bales of 478 pounds as of August 21. That figure is a reduction of 14% from the 1925-26 estimate.

Economic conditions affecting the demand for American agricultural products in Europe are in general not promising for the immediate future, although there are indications of some improvement in the long run. Germany and Poland are the only two important European countries to show definite signs of advancement over the conditions existing a month ago. In Great Britain the coal strike continues to be the principal feature of the economic situation. Fuel shortages have curtailed production in several directions, cotton textiles being an outstanding example. While consumption of staple foodstuffs shows little or no variation from that of better times, the demand for luxuries and semiluxuries, such as fresh fruit, has dropped off materially. All things considered, however, British industrial conditions are still held to be better than they were two months after the coal strike of 1921. Unemployment has remained almost stationary since the end of May, and commodity price indexes have remained stable for the last three months at levels well under those of this time last year, although an upward movement appeared late in July. The weekly average prices of Wiltshire sides at Liverpool, however, showed lower levels in July than in June, a situation expected as the result of the usual fresh pork supplies from the Netherlands arriving in the form of bacon. For American Wiltshires, the July weekly average reached 23.79 cents per pound against 24.77 cents for June (one week). Canadian Wiltshires dropped to 24.33 cents against 26.11 cents for June. Danish ranged around 27.50 cents for both months. Receipts of fat pigs at certain English markets made a weekly average of 6,102 head for July against 7,859 in June, while purchases of pigs in Ireland fell off slightly in July to 16,567 from 16,829 for the preceding month.

On August 1 the increased tariff rates on imports of grain into Germany became effective. Financial activity continues brisk in Germany, with strong bidding against foreign offers for industrial stocks, and speculation progressing at a high rate. Plenty of money appears to be available for capital investments, even to the extent of endangering available supplies of working capital. The bankruptcy rate reached only 147 for the third week in July, or only one-third of the rate prevailing in February, 1926. It is felt that by this time most of the "mushroom" firms of the inflation period have been forced out. Coal mining, steel and textiles show an increased activity over the preceding month. The weekly average prices of fat hogs at Berlin

rose slightly during July to 16.61 cents per pound against 16.24 cents for the June average. The July averages for lard in tiers at Hamburg, however, declined to 18.42 cents from 18.83 cents for the preceding month. Receipts of hogs during July at 14 important markets made a weekly average for July of 42,808 head against 44,852 head weekly during June.

In Czechoslovakia the stock market has been stagnant, with industrial shares at low levels. Higher prices on meat and cereals have resulted from the imposition of the new import tariffs. The sugar market reports slow business through overproduction, with stocks considerably higher than last year. Most of the Czech beet-sugar exports go to Great Britain. Polish foreign exchange has been showing unusual strength and the stock exchange is reported as active. Coal exports have increased, as have preharvest exports of agricultural products. Movements of grains are unusual at this time of year and are attributed to the release by speculators of supplies held for higher prices. The favorable situation in Poland contributes to the revival of the textile industry noticeable during the last two months. Italy continues to urge the reduction of imported foodstuffs, and Denmark still complains of the depressing effects of deflation. In Belgium improved conditions are expected since the Crown has been given wide powers for fiscal reform.

## The Price Situation

**Farm prices and income.**—The general level of farm prices declined four points from 139 on June 15 to 135 on July 15. Lower prices of cotton, wheat, potatoes, hogs, sheep, and lambs contributed most to the decline. At 135, the index is approximately 10% below that of July, 1925. Since July 15, declines have been registered in the market prices of wheat, cotton, potatoes, and hogs, while the prices of corn, oats, and butter have increased.

During the past 16 years there have been eight instances when the index declined between June and July, and in six of these eight years the index continued to lower levels for the remainder of the calendar year. The two exceptions were 1917, a war year, and 1923, when the index was affected by a rise in cotton prices as a result of successive short crops.

**Business conditions.**—The maintenance of a high level of business activity during July above the relatively high level of June indicates a recovery of business conditions from the temporary recession of the late spring. The high degree of activity was maintained in spite of a continued decline in the general price level; but this decline between June and July was due largely to lower prices of farm products, the general level of nonagricultural prices remaining unchanged partly as a result of recent curtailment in certain lines of manufacturing activity. Fisher's weekly index numbers showed a continued steady decline from a temporary peak of 150.8 for the week ended July 9, the figure for the week ended August 6 being 147.7.

Perceptible improvements were noted in the cotton textile and leather trades. Sales of the two leading mail order houses averaged 15% larger than in July of last year. The summer slaekening which is normally expected in many lines of business is not as great as usual. The retail purchasing of goods is proceeding at a relatively high level, due to good wages, steady employment, and the influence of installment buying. Money rates continue low, their slight advance during July being less than the usual seasonal increase.

Security prices continued to advance during July, being aided by the easy credit facilities, and by the end of the month had not only recovered from the temporary effects of the decline in the French franc, but had reached approximately the high levels that prevailed in February before the March decline.

**Wheat.**—The feature of the wheat market which was of outstanding interest to producers during July was a marked rise in the price of cash wheat at Minneapolis, while prices at the principal winter wheat markets declined materially. In part, the rise at Minneapolis was a reflection of the immediate cash wheat situation, but the apparent establishment of spring wheat prices between 20 and 30 cents above the prices of winter wheat is largely the effect of a material difference in the prospects for the winter and spring wheat crops. While almost record yields are reported from Kansas and neighboring States producing hard winter wheat, the spring wheat crop has suffered seriously from drought and hot weather, and a short crop is expected.

Under these conditions it is not unlikely that during a large part of the crop season spring wheat will sell on a domestic basis, while the export market will determine the price of hard winter wheat. The average price of No. 1 Northern spring wheat at Minneapolis for the week ended July 30, at \$1.64,



was 28 cents above the price of No. 2 Hard Winter wheat at Kansas City, compared with 7 cents above for the corresponding week last year.

During the past 16 years, an average of 16.3% of the United States wheat crop has been marketed in September. Exports from surplus producing countries outside the United States are normally at a minimum during this month, while the United States goes onto the world market with the largest exports of the year. This distribution of world exports may be a factor in stabilizing prices during our heavy marketing period. During the past 32 years the September price of winter wheat (No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City) was higher than the August price 15 times, unchanged once, and lower 16 times.

With the outturn of the wheat crop in the United States fairly well known, the movement of the prices during the next few months will to a large extent depend upon the outturn of the crops in other countries, particularly in Canada. The size of the crops and the demand for wheat in Europe, the possibility of an export surplus from Russia, and the development of the crop in the Southern Hemisphere may be expected to influence the market.

The outturn of the Canadian crop is still uncertain. The official estimate as of August 1 places it at 317,000,000 bushels, which is 94,000,000 less than the estimated crop of last year. Forecasts of production from countries reporting to date, which in 1925 produced 77% of the total Northern Hemisphere crop, indicate a wheat crop for the Northern Hemisphere about the same as last year, though lower condition reports from other important European countries indicate smaller crops, which may reduce the total to less than last year's production. The outturn of the Russian crop, however, remains uncertain, and may become an important factor in the price situation. Reports indicate a somewhat larger acreage in Russia, and crop conditions about the same as last year. The planting of wheat in the Southern Hemisphere has been progressing under favorable circumstances.

**Cotton.**—The outstanding feature of the textile market during July was the revival of activity in the domestic mills, accompanied by the increased use of low-grade cotton from the present heavy stocks. The supply situation remains unchanged for raw cotton, with a very large carryover and a prospective large crop; but in the cotton goods market abroad there are indications that manufacturing activity has been lagging behind consumer buying, and that stocks of finished goods are being reduced. Little change has taken place in the foreign situation, and the immediate foreign outlook is not bright. In England no appreciable improvement is expected until the coal strike is settled. The prices of raw cotton, as is usual at this time of the year, continue to fluctuate on weather and condition reports.

**Hogs.**—The movement of hogs to market continued to run low during July, receipts at 12 markets for the four weeks from July 5 to July 31 averaging 4% below the average weekly receipts during June and just barely below those of July last year. Under the continued stimulus of unusually favorable price relations, however, hog weights showed even more than the usual summer gain. At Chicago the average weight for the month, 272 pounds, was 22 pounds above the average for last July and more than 30 pounds above the usual weight for the month.

With the continued large proportion of heavy-weight hogs, prices weakened materially, especially on medium and heavy hogs and on packing sows. By the end of the month the margin between light-weight and heavy-weight hogs had nearly doubled. While the price of heavy hogs for the last four weeks averaged of cents below the corresponding figure for June and 64 cents below the average for the same period last year, the increasing proportion of the cheaper weights reduced the average cost to packers and shippers (at Chicago) to \$12.59, or \$1.39 lower than for June.

Provision markets meanwhile were rather erratic. Hams and bacon were maintained at prices well above those of last year, though showing some weakness toward the close of the month, while lard was weak and declined to below the 1925 level. Most fresh cuts were also rather weak.

In spite of the relatively weak immediate situation, the general outlook for hog prices is favorable. Storage stocks continue unusually low, and at the same time the marketings for the rest of the summer, as indicated by the pig survey, will be little if any larger than last summer. While the summer weather may be expected to have the usual effect upon consumer demand for meat, no slackening of business activity is yet in sight, and domestic demand during the next few months will apparently continue at least as high as a year ago. With these conditions, and the indicated short supplies, it does not seem likely that hog prices will continue to slump much further, or that they will remain at the low point reached at the end of the decline.

**Lambs.**—The midsummer sheep and wool outlook, published elsewhere in this issue, indicates that if the prospective increase in the lamb crop should result in a 10% increase in lamb slaughter, a reduction of 6%–10% in the average price of slaughter lambs during the next 12 months below the average of the last 12 months would be in line with previous experience, considering the present demand outlook. (Refer to p. 251.)

**Butter.**—Contrary to the usual slight seasonal increase, butter prices during July averaged over half a cent below those of June, and about three cents below those of last July. This continued weakness occurred in spite of receipts for the four weeks ended July 31 averaging nearly 9% below the corresponding weekly average in June, and 4.5% below the weekly average for July of last year.

In spite of the slight decrease in receipts, storage stocks continued to pile up faster than a year ago, the figures for August 1 indicating a net into-storage movement during July of 10% greater than in July of last year. These stocks are about one-third greater than usual for this date during recent years, and are even slightly in excess of the previous record holdings in 1924.

In contrast to the domestic situation, the foreign market has been quite strong, rather unfavorable weather conditions in the Southern Hemisphere coinciding with an unexpectedly strong demand from Germany and the United Kingdom, both of which apparently have been consuming greater quantities than a year ago. Should this improved demand continue through the winter it may do much to strengthen the domestic situation. New York prices at the end of July were only about three cents above Copenhagen, however, so it would appear that the foreign situation is likely to have no direct effect upon the domestic market for some months.

The trend of prices during the next few months will depend largely upon whether production falls off enough to compensate for the heavy stocks in storage. Even if production during the balance of the season should be as heavy as a year ago, an increase of but 4% in consumption during the six months from November through April would be sufficient to wipe out the surplus above last year. During 1924, when there were similar heavy stocks, largely due to continued heavy late summer production, butter prices failed to show the usual seasonal increase through the late summer and early fall, yet rose during the following winter and spring to substantially the levels of the 1923–24 season. The weighted average pasture condition on August 1 for the eight most important butter States was 64.4% of normal, which is 3.5 points below the lowest previous August 1 condition in the past seven years, that of 1921, and 9 points below the condition on August 1 last year.

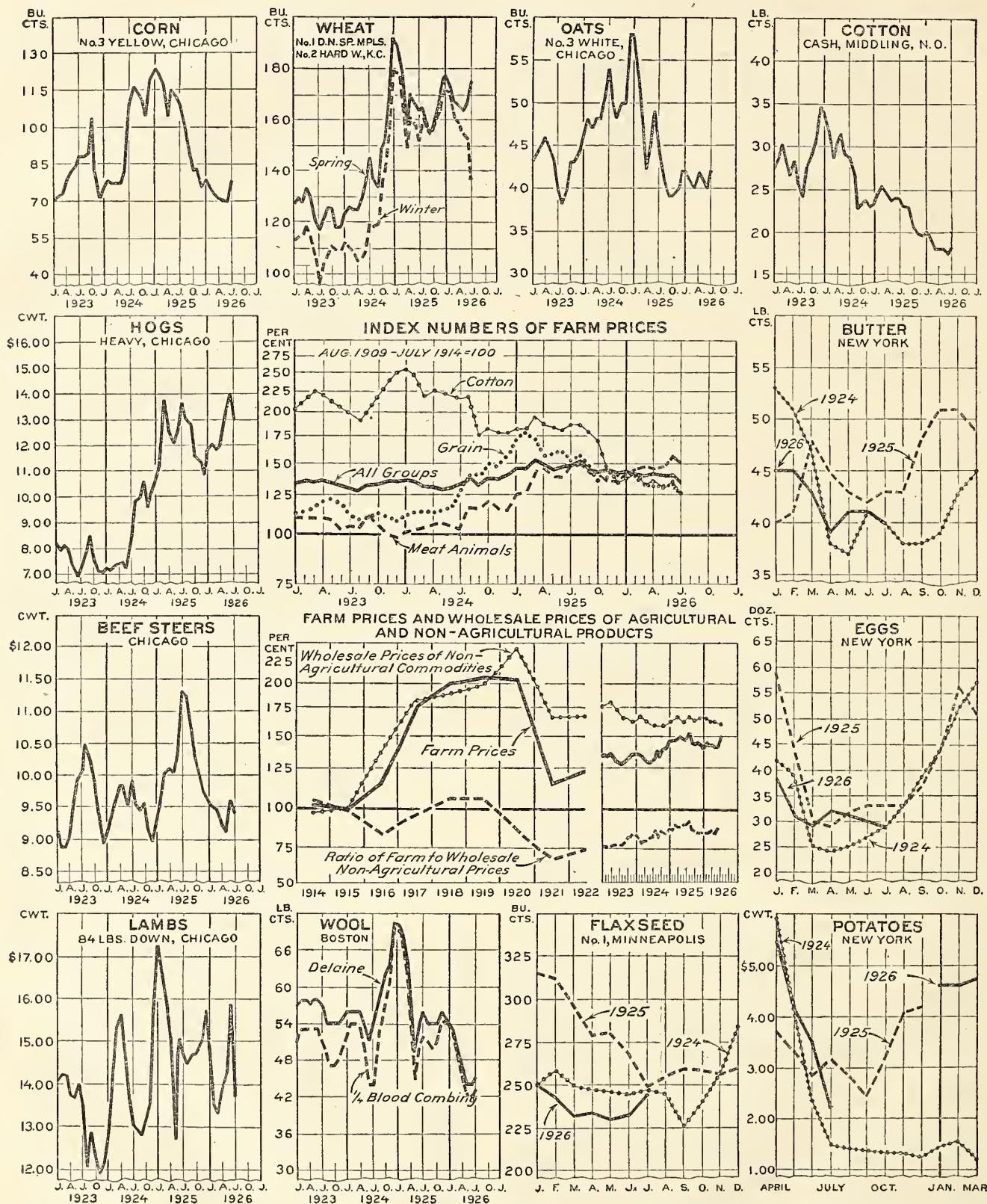
Index Numbers of Farm Prices and Wholesale Prices of Nonagricultural Commodities

Year and month	Index numbers of farm prices (August, 1909–July, 1914=100)							Index of non-agricultural prices <sup>1</sup>	Relative purchasing power of farm products <sup>2</sup>
	Grains	Fruits and vegetables	Meat animals	Dairy and poultry products	Cotton and cottonseed	Unclassified	All groups		
1919.....	231	189	206	182	247	162	209	199	105
1920.....	231	249	173	197	248	152	205	241	85
1921.....	172	148	108	151	101	90	116	167	69
1922.....	105	152	113	135	156	94	124	108	74
1923.....	114	136	106	147	216	109	135	171	79
1924.....	129	124	109	137	211	100	134	162	83
1925.....	156	160	139	163	177	92	147	165	89
January.....	172	122	123	154	182	94	146	165	88
February.....	178	131	126	142	183	96	146	167	83
March.....	172	138	145	134	193	94	151	165	91
April.....	152	146	146	131	189	94	147	162	90
May.....	159	162	139	132	184	87	146	161	90
June.....	164	184	139	132	183	86	148	163	91
July.....	152	178	148	134	186	88	149	164	91
August.....	157	178	149	139	186	96	152	164	93
September.....	148	142	143	141	178	90	144	163	88
October.....	155	152	141	154	171	90	143	164	87
November.....	138	194	136	162	144	95	144	166	87
December.....	140	194	136	163	139	92	143	165	87
1926—									
January.....	143	214	140	153	138	87	143	165	87
February.....	140	218	146	144	142	87	143	164	87
March.....	133	220	147	137	133	85	140	162	87
April.....	131	253	149	133	135	83	140	160	88
May.....	131	240	148	131	130	82	139	160	87
June.....	130	216	154	130	132	81	139	160	87
July.....	125	195	152	131	128	81	135	159	85

<sup>1</sup> Computed for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from wholesale prices of all commodities other than those originating on United States farms. 1910–1914=100.

<sup>2</sup> Index numbers of all groups of farm prices divided by the index numbers of wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities.

Price Movements of Important Agricultural Products



This set of charts is an attempt to show at a glance the price situation of agricultural products. The individual charts forming the border display prices which are considered to be fairly typical of the market price movements of the major agricultural products. The upper chart in the center shows the movement of prices of 30 farm products, and of the grain, meat animals, and cotton groups for comparison. The lower center chart shows the movement of farm and wholesale prices of agricultural products, wholesale prices of nonagricultural products, and the ratio of farm prices to wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities.



